Cambria Freeman.

E. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

Terms, $2 per year in advance.

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THE GREAT

OAK HALL CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

241 Main Street Johnstown.

S. J. HESS & BROTHER

HAVE NOW ON HAND

The Largest, Best Made AND MOST DURABLE Stock OF Clothing

EVER KEPT IN JOHNSTOWN,

consisting chiefly of

MEN'S COATS, MEN'S PANTS, MEN'S VESTS;

YOUTHS' COATS, YOUTHS' PANTS, YOUTHS' VESTS;

BOYS' COATS, BOYS' PANTS, BOYS' VESTS.

We have also constantly in stock a complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c.

☞ We are prepared to make to order Clothing of every description on the shortest notice.

Call at No. 241 Main Street, AND SEE HOW IT IS YOURSELVES!

Johnstown, April 22, 1871.-6m.

NEW FIRM IN AN OLD STAND

COME and SEE!

GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS FOR THE READY CASH!

HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROOM and STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and having received an additional

STOCK OF NEW GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,

we are now prepared to supply all the old customers of the late firm, and as many new ones as will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at

PRICES FULLY AS LOW

as any other merchant in or out of Cambria county. It is our intention to keep our Store constantly stocked with a full and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and all other articles, large or small, that can be found in any store of like character in the county; and as we intend to

SELL EXCLUSIVELY for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our stock and our prices will not only secure but retain for us a liberal share of patronage.

EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL

are respectfully solicited, and if we fail to render entire satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them, it will certainly be no fault of the new firm at the old stand of Shoemaker & Co., High street. Don't forget to call and we'll not forget to give you full value for your money.

MYERS & LLOYD.

Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1871.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, IRON AND NAILS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GLASS-WARE, YELLOW WARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS, Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM.....JAS. B. ZAHM.

ZAHM & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept in a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

WAIT FOR THE WAGON!—All kinds of WAGONS kept on hand or made to order on short notice and at the most reasonable prices. Work warranted to give satisfaction. Call on or address

R. H. SINGER, *Railroad St., Johnstown.*

[3-25.-3m.]

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

1323 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.

COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE.

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

Nos. 150 and 152 Clinton Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

BUREAUS,	CANE CHAIRS,
BEDSTEADS,	WOOD SEAT CHAIRS,
WASHSTANDS,	KITCHEN FURNITURE,
SIDEBOARDS,	BED LOUNGES,
CHAMBER SETS,	ATTRESSES,
PARLOR SETS,	TETE-A-TETES,
WARDROBES,	EXTENSION TABLES,
BOOK CASES,	DINING TABLES,
LOUNGES,	CUPBOARDS,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and Chairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

LANE BRO'S,

SUCCESSORS to B. WOLFF, JR., & CO.,

Cor. Liberty and Sixth Sts.,

(Late St. Clair Street,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Have now in Store the largest and best selected stock offered in the City.

Special Inducements offered to the Country Trade. [apr.8.-6m.]

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

The Poet's Department.

HOW TO MANAGE HIM.

"How shall you manage your husband?"
I will tell you, my dear, if I can,
He is really a wonderful creature,
That troublesome animal—man,
Yes, really a wonderful creature,
Inconsistent and queer;
But you'll soon know the secret by learning
The modus operandi, my dear.

If he stays out too late in the evening,
Partaking of supper and wine,
Don't prove him a base fabricator,
When he comes, by asking the time;
For he surely will tell you the town clock
But a moment before rang out one—
When it struck he had counted it over
Just three times before it had done.

And then if his hat, in the morning,
Is smaller by far than his head,
Don't hint by merest allusion
That his lordship went tipsy to bed,
But rather regard the occurrence
A phenomenon puzzling, queer,
With a strange look of mystification
In your eyes, if he's watching, my dear.

And don't fail to sow on his buttons,
And mend all his clothes with care;
Don't tease him for money for shopping;
Don't frown when he acts like a bear,
Don't tell him too often, my deary,
That your head is aching with pain,
Lest he whispers way down in his bosom,
"Oh, I wish I was single again!"

Don't tell him that Mary, the housemaid,
And Ann, the obstreperous cook,
Refuse to receive your suggestions
With even as much as a look;
Don't tell how very annoying
You so often found it to be
To be told to "get out of the kitchen,
And don't come a botherin' of me!"

But always seem cheerful and happy,
And always look pleasant and gay;
Than a frown there is nothing more potent
In driving one's husband away.
And thus you must ever keep striving,
You'll find it an excellent plan;
But whatever you do, dear, remember
That your husband is only a man.

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

A TERRIBLE THREAT.

"I'll Set the Pacific Ocean in Flames!"

Mysterious Murder.

In the Sacramento *Daily Union* of a recent date appears the extraordinary statement of one Leonidas Parker, written before his death, and giving what purports to be the true account of his connection with the murder of Gregory Summerfield. The latter individual had been known for many years as "The Man with a Secret," and he met with a horrible death, at the age of seventy years, by being pushed from the platform of a train upon the Union Pacific Railroad, near the North Fork of the American River, at a place called Cape Horn. The unfortunate wretch was hurried downward a distance of over one thousand feet, upon the bristling rocks at the foot of the declivity.—Parker, who was upon the platform with Summerfield at the time of the catastrophe, was twice arrested and tried for the alleged murder, but was on each occasion mysteriously acquitted, once by a justice and a second time by a Grand Jury.

Parker was himself a distinguished lawyer of Sacramento, and was widely respected. He always remained silent concerning the circumstances of the imputed crime, but shortly before his death he placed in the hands of a friend a document, the gist of which we give below, the entire story taking up nearly a page of the *Union*.

Referring to Gregory Summerfield, the murdered man, Mr. Parker speaks of him as having been one of the deepest chemical students of the age, and a man of excellent general literary attainments. Parker had known Summerfield for over twenty years, their acquaintance having been formed in Texas during the days of the Republic. Continuing his account, Parker says:

"One day towards the close of last September, an old man wrapped at my office door, and on invitation came in, and advancing, called me by name. Perceiving that I did not at first recognize him, he introduced himself as Gregory Summerfield. After inviting him to a seat I scrutinized his features more closely and quickly identified him as the same person whom I had met twenty-two years before. He was greatly altered in appearance, but there was the old charm of intellectual superiority in his conversation, and I welcomed him to California as an important addition to her mental wealth.

"It was not many minutes before he requested a private interview. He followed me into my back office, carefully closed the door after him and locked it. We had scarcely seated ourselves before he inquired of me if I had noticed any recent articles in the newspapers respecting the discovery of the art of decomposing water so as to fit it for fuel for ordinary purposes?

"I replied that I had observed nothing new upon that subject since the experiment of Agassiz and Professor Henry, and added that in my opinion the expensive mode of reduction would always prevent its use.

"In a few words he then informed me that he had made the discovery that the art was extremely simple, and the expense attending decomposition so slight as to be insignificant.

"Presuming that the object of his visit to me was to procure the necessary forms to get out a patent for the right, I congratulated him upon his good fortune, and was about to branch forth with a description of some of the great benefits that must ensue to the community, when he suddenly and somewhat uncivilly requested me to 'be silent' and listen to what he had to say.

"He began with some general remarks about the inequality of fortune amongst mankind, and instanced himself as a striking example of the fate of those men who, according to all the rules of right, ought to be near the top, instead of at the foot of the ladder of fortune. 'But,' said he, springing to his feet, with impulsive energy, 'I have now the means at my command of rising superior to fate, or of inflicting incalculable ills upon the whole human race.'

Looking at him more closely, I thought I could detect in his eye the gleam of madness; but I remained silent and awaited further developments. But my scrutiny, stolen as it was, had been detected, and he replied at once to the expression of my face: 'No, sir, I am neither drunk nor a maniac; I am in deep earnest in all that I say; and I am fully prepared, by actual experiment, to demonstrate beyond all doubt the truth of all I claim.'

"For the first time I noticed he carried a small portmanteau in his hand; this he placed on the table, and unlocked it, and took out two or three small volumes, a pamphlet or two, a small, square, wide-mouthed phial, hermetically sealed.

"I watched him with profound curiosity and took note of his slightest movements. Having arranged his books to suit him, and placed the phial in a conspicuous position, he drew up his chair closely to my own, and uttered, in a half-hissing tone:

"'I demand one million dollars for the contents of that bottle; and you must raise it for me in the city of San Francisco within one month, or scenes too terrible for even the imagination to conceive, will surely be witnessed by every living human being on the face of the globe.'

"The tone, the manner, and the extravagance of the demand excited a faint smile upon my lips, which he observed, but disdained to notice.

"My mind was fully made up that I had a maniac to deal with, and I prepared to act accordingly. But I ascertained that my inmost thoughts were read by the remarkable man before me, and seemed to be anticipated by him in advance of their expression.

"'Perhaps, said I, 'Mr. Summerfield, you would oblige me by informing me fully of the grounds of your claim, and the nature of your discovery.'

"'That is the object of my visit,' he replied. 'I claim to have discovered the key which unlocks the constituent gases of water, and frees each from the embrace of the other, at a single touch.'

"'You mean to assert,' I rejoined, 'that you can make water burn itself up?'

"'Nothing more nor less,' he responded, 'except this—to insist upon the consequences of the secret, if my demand be not at once complied with.'

"'Now, suppose I fling the contents of this small phial into the Pacific Ocean, what would be the result? Dare you contemplate it for an instant? I do not assert that the entire surface of the sea would instantaneously bubble up into insufferable flames; no, but from the nucleus of a circle, of which this phial would be the centre, lurid radii of flames would gradually shoot outward, until the blazing circumference would roll in vast billows of fire, upon the uttermost shores. Not all the dripping clouds of the deluge could extinguish it. Not all the tears of saints and angels could for an instant check its progress. Onward and onward it would sweep with the steady gait of destiny, until the continents would melt with fervent heat, the atmosphere glare with the ominous conflagration, and all living creatures in the land, and sea, and air perish in one universal catastrophe.'

"Then suddenly starting to his feet he drew himself to his full height, and murmured solemnly 'I feel like a God! and recognize my fellow-men but as pigmies that I spurn beneath my feet.'

At this Parker states that he attempted to reason with Summerfield upon the absurdity of believing that he held in his hands power so mighty, at which the latter retorted with quotations from the Scriptures, Humboldt's 'Cosmos,' and the works of famous astronomical writers, proving that it was not only possible for entire planets to be destroyed by fire, but that such terrible events had actually often occurred. This answer concluded, he handed Parker a small phial, requesting him to open and smell of its contents, the result being that a strong odor of potassium was observed. At this Summerfield continued, 'Of course,' said he, 'you are familiar with the chief characteristic of that substance. It ignites instantly when brought into contact with water. Within that little globule of potassium I have imbedded a pill of my own composition and discovery. The moment it is liberated from the potassium, it commences the work of decomposing the fluid on which it floats. The potassium ignites the liberated oxygen, and the conflagration of this mighty globe is begun.

"'Yes,' said I, 'begun, if you please, but your little pill soon evaporates or sinks, or melts in the surrounding seas, and your conflagration ends just where it began.'

"'But,' sneered he, 'the elementary substances in that small phial recreate themselves; they are self-generating, and when once fairly under way, must necessarily sweep onward, until all the seas are exhausted.'

"Rising from my seat I went to the wash-stand in the corner of the apartment, and drawing a bowl full of Spring valley water, I turned to Summerfield and remark, 'Words are empty; theories are ideal—but facts are things.'

"'I take you at your word,' So saying he approached the bowl, emptied it of nine-tenths of its contents, and silently dropped the potassium coated pill into the liquid. The potassium danced around the edge of the vessel, fuming, hissing and blazing, as it always does, and seemed on the point of expiring, when to my astonishment and alarm a sharp explosion took place, and in a second of time the water was blazing in a red, lurid column half way to the ceiling.

"'For God's sake,' I cried, 'extinguish the flames or we shall set the building on fire!'

"Had I dropped the potassium into the bowl as you prepared it,' he quietly remarked, 'the building would indeed have been consumed.' Lower and lower fell the flickering flames, paler and paler grew the blaze, until finally the fire went out, and I rushed up to see the effect of the combustion.

"Not a drop of water remained in the vessel! Astonished beyond measure at what I had witnessed, and terrified almost to the verge of insanity, I approached Summerfield and tremblingly inquired: 'To whom, sir, is this tremendous secret known?' 'To myself alone,' he responded; 'and now answer me a question—is it worth the money?'

"It is entirely unnecessary to relate in detail the subsequent events connected with the transaction. I will only add a general statement, showing the results of my negotiation. Having fully satisfied myself that Summerfield actually held in his hands the fate of the whole world, with its millions of human beings, and by experiment having tested the combustion of sea water, with equal facility as fresh, I next deemed it my duty to call the attention of a few of the principal men in San Francisco to the extreme importance of Summerfield's discovery.

A leading banker, a bishop, a chemist, State University professors, a physician, a judge, and two Protestant divines were selected by me to witness the experiment on a large scale. This was done at a small sandhill lake near the seashore, but separated from it by a ridge of lofty mountains, distant not more than ten miles from San Francisco. Every single drop of water in the pool was burnt up in less than fifteen minutes. We next did all we could to pacify Summerfield, and endeavored to induce him to lower his price and bring it within the bounds of possibility. But without avail. He began to grow urgent in his demands.

"The sub-committee soon commenced work amongst the wealthiest citizens of San Francisco, and by appealing to the terrors of a few and the sympathies of all, succeeded in raising one-half the amount within the prescribed period. I shall never forget the woe-begone faces of California street during the month of October. The outside world and the newspapers spoke most learnedly of a money panic—a pressure in business, and the disturbances in the New York gold-room. But to the initiated there was an easier solution of the enigma. The pale spectre of death looked down upon them all, and pointed with his bony finger to the fiery tomb of the whole race, already looming up in the distance before them. Day after day I could see the dreadful ravages of this secret horror, doubly terrible, since they dare not divulge it. Still, do all that they could, the money could not be obtained. The day preceding the last one given, Summerfield was summoned before the committee, and full information given him of the state of affairs. Obdurate, hard and cruel he still continued. Finally, a proposition was started that an attempt should be made to rase the other half of the money in the City of New York. To this proposition Summerfield ultimately yielded, but with extreme reluctance. It was agreed in committee, that I should accompany him hither, and take with me, in my own possession, evidences of the sums subscribed here; that a proper appeal should be made to the leading capitalists, scholars and clergymen of that metropolis, and that, when the whole amount was raised, it should be paid over to Summerfield and a bond taken from him never to divulge his awful secret to any human being.

"With this he seemed to be satisfied, and left us to prepare for his going the next morning.

"As soon as he left the apartment, the bishop arose, and 'deprecated the action that had been taken, and characterized it as childish and absurd.' He declared that no man was safe one moment whilst 'that diabolical wretch' still lived; that the only security for us all was in his immediate extirpation from the face of the earth, and that no amount of money could seal his lips or close his hands. It would be no crime, he said, to deprive him of the means of assassinating the whole human family, and as for himself he was for dooming him to immediate death.

"With a unanimity that was extraordinary the entire committee coincided.

"A great many plans were proposed, discussed and rejected, having in view the extermination of Summerfield. In them all there was the want of that proper caution which would lull the apprehension of an enemy; for should he for an instant suspect treachery we knew his nature well enough to be satisfied that he would waive all ceremonies and carry his threats into immediate execution.

"It was finally resolved that the trip to New York should not be abandoned, apparently. But that we were to start out in accordance with the original programme; that, during the journey, some proper means should be resorted to by me to carry out the final intentions of the committee, and that whatever I did would be sanctioned by them all and full protection, both in law and conscience, afforded me in any stage of the proceeding.

"Nothing was wanting but my own consent. I asked the privilege of meditation for one hour at the hands of the committee before I would render a decision either way. During that recess the above argumentation occupied my mind. The time expired and I again presented myself before them. I did not deem it requisite to state the grounds of my decision; I briefly signified my assent and made instant preparations to carry the plan into execution.

"Having passed on the line of the Pacific railway more than once, I was perfectly familiar with all its windings, gorges and precipices.

"I selected Cape Horn as the best adapted to the purpose, and * * * the public knows the rest.

"Having been fully acquitted by two tribunals of the law, I make this final appeal to my fellow-men throughout the State, and ask them confidently not to reverse the judgment already pronounced.

A MEAN AND AMUSING TRANSACTION COMBINED.—At a recent sale of real estate in Vernon, Vt., a house was sold that was occupied by a widow and a sick daughter. After the sale the mother asked the purchaser to allow her to remain in one of the rooms until her daughter was better able to be removed, but was met with a decided refusal. Kind hands were at once enlisted in her behalf and the sick girl removed to the south part of the town, which of course retarded her recovery. This was the mean part, and now for the amusing one. The next day the purchaser was surprised by the reception of a box neatly addressed to himself. He at once opened his prize, and, to his astonishment, was met by the compliments of a living skunk—a fitting companion for such a mean specimen of humanity. The last heard of the man he was in search of a new suit of clothes.

LITTLE WOMEN.—Three little girls were playing among the poppies and sage-brush of the back yard. Two of them were "making believe" keep house, a little way apart as near neighbors might. At last one was overheard saying to the youngest of the lot, "There, now, Nelly, you go over to Sarah's house and stop there a little while, and talk as fast as ever you can, and then come back and tell me what she says about me, and then I'll talk about her; and then you will go and tell her all I say, and then we'll get as mad as hornets and won't speak when we meet, just as our mothers do, you know; and that'll be such fun—won't it?" Hadn't these little mischiefs lived to some purpose? and were they not close observers and apt scholars, charmingly trained for the chief business of life in a small neighborhood?

A GOOD story is told of an eccentric old gentleman, who, although occasionally addicted to the habit of swearing, was still punctilious in regard to saying grace at the table, and this duty he never omitted on any occasion. The story runs that on a certain occasion the old gentleman invited a sea captain, a jolly old weather-beaten tar of his acquaintance, to dine with him. They sat down to dinner, and the old gentleman, according to custom, commenced saying grace; but the captain, whose attention had been diverted for the moment, hearing the old gentleman speak, thought he was addressing him, and turned to him with:

"What did you say, 'Squire?"

"Why, d—n it, man, I am saying grace."

HOW SOON WE FORGET.—A leaf torn from a tree by a rugged gale, and borne away to some desert spot to perish.—Who misses it from its fellows? Who is sad that it is gone? Thus it is with human life.

There are dear friends, perhaps, who are stricken with grief when a loved one is taken, and for many days the grave is watered with tears and anguish. But by and by the crystal fount is drawn dry, the last drop oozes out, the stern gate of forgetfulness folds back upon the exhausted springs, and time, the blessed healer of sorrow, walks over the sepulchre without waking a single echo of his footsteps.

AT one of the "labor conventions" held in Washington during the strike, Mr. Greem made a speech exhorting his hearers to "work in the interests of harmony and peace." Whereupon an able bodied striker sprang to his feet with the exclamation, "Yes, sah! dat's what we want; hominy and peas! but d—n if we can git it wid a dollar an' a half a day!"

WHAT IT WAS ABOUT.—"Well now that puts me in mind of two old fellows down in Kentucky that had been the best friends in the world for over thirty years—never had a cross word, and would do anything for each other. They got into a top buggy wagon and started down to Lexington on business. You see they lived about twelve miles out of Lexington. One was named Burr—the other Clark. About six miles from Lexington they passed a track of land belonging to a man named Baker. It had a brook running through a gully on it.

"'Tom,' says Burr, coming to the gully, 'If Baker wanted to build a pond all he would have to do would be to throw a wall across that gully.'

"'Yes,' says Clark, 'but Tom don't want a pond.'

"'Well,' replied Burr, raising himself up, 'I didn't say he wanted a pond, did I? I said if he wanted a pond all he would have to do would be to throw a wall across that gully.'

"'Well,' exclaimed Clark, firing up in his turn: 'I didn't say that you did say he wanted a pond, did I? All that I said was that Baker didn't want any pond.'

"'Well,' shouted Burr in an angry tone, 'I didn't say that you did say that I said he wanted a pond, did I? I said if—if he wanted a pond, all he would have to do would be to throw a wall across that gully.'

"'Well,' said Clark, now thoroughly enraged, 'you are a d—d old fool, and I won't ride with you any farther! Stop the wagon.'

"So Burr stopped the wagon," said the Blue Grass man, "and Clark walked all the way to Lexington, six miles, before he would ride with him. That was seven years ago, and the cussed old fools have never spoken to one another since."—*N. Y. Sun.*

JOSH BILLINGS ON HASH.—Hash iz made out of cast oph vittles.

Hash haz done more for the human race ov man than almost enny other breed ov food.

For breakfast, a small tender-lion steak, some few ham & eggs, 3 baked potatoze, a plate ov buttered toast, sum slap jacks, 2 cups ov coffy, and sum hash iz good.

I like to eat hash this way better than enny other.

Sum phokes alwuz raize their noze up at hash.

If you search history with 1 eye, yu will find these folks, 20 or 30 years ago, more or less, were born on hash.

I hav seen hash miself, that I had my doubts about, but I et it, and still live.

I love hash as a principle, and this iz my rule; I watch the landlady, and if she eats it, I take the second plate.

This makes me very popular at all the boarding houses which i attend.

If folks would be a little more penurious with their hash, and not get stubs ov tallo kandles, baby's morocko shoes, and now and then a fine tooth comb, that want more than half worn out, into their hash, hash would stand to-day at the head ov all mixed food.

GEN. LOGAN'S STAFF.—Just before the capture of Savannah, Gen. Logan, with two or three of his staff, entered the depot at Chicago one morning, to take the cars east, on his way to rejoin his command. The general, being a short distance in advance of the others, stepped upon the platform of a car, and was about to enter it, but was stopped by an Irishman with:

"Ye'll not be goin' in there."

"Why not, sir?" asked the general.

"Because them's leddies' cars, and no gentleman'll be goin' in there without a leddy. There's wan sate in that car over there, ef yees want it," at the same time pointing to it.

"Yes," replied the general, "I see there is one seat, but what shall I do with my staff?"

"O, bother your staff!" was the petulent reply. "Go and take the sate, and stick yer staff out of the windy."

HOW IT WOULDN'T WORK.—Good Mr. Snake had been talking to little Calvin, in Sunday school, about the evils which result from using tobacco, and told him how, when he was a little boy, he had met a gentleman in the street with a segar in his mouth, and he asked him to throw it away, and how the gentleman said:

"My boy, you have taught me a less son," and never smoked again.

So little Calvin tried it. He asked the first man he met to "Please throw away that filthy segar," but the man was not on the throw, and all he said was, "I'll learn you manners, you little fool you," and he cuffed little Calvin's ears till his nose bled.

Little Calvin thinks things are changed since Mr. Snake was a boy.

BUTLER PIETY.—A girl that quits a house because they don't have family prayers, ought to considered a real good girl, but it is not always the case. One in Boston did it, saying she didn't believe any family that neglected to pray was good, and after she was gone the family found that all the silverware and jewelry had gone with her. They pray now regularly before their hired girls.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, : : JULY 1, 1871.

We publish this week the first address of the Democratic State Committee. It is from the able and caustic pen of Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK, and is a masterly production.—He goes straight for his object, and in his own peculiar style, and never fails to hit it. It is refreshing to read such plain and vigorous Saxon.

In reference to the *cancer* curing propensities of the Cundurango tree, about which we published a lengthy article last week, we lay before our readers a circular which has just been published by the Department of State. Although the first supply of the wood has been exhausted, the government will very soon receive a large amount of it, when its merits will be fully tested:

The State Department has received a large number of letters from parties in different parts of the country asking to be supplied with some of the Cundurango, the recently discovered cancer remedy, brought to the attention of the government by the Ecuadorian minister. The applicants are answered by circulars, as follows: Sir—"In compliance with your wishes I enclose a copy of correspondence which has passed between this department, the minister of Ecuador, credited to the United States, and the minister of the United States at Quito, relative to the discovery of a vegetable called Cundurango. The limited supply of plant with which this department was furnished has been exhausted." It is said by Dr. Bliss, of this city, who has charge of the experiment, that the remedy has been successful in all cases in which it has been administered.

THE Ohio Radical Convention met last week and nominated Col. Edward F. Noyes for Governor. After the return of the San Domingo Commissioners, Ben Wade, who was one of the illustrious *trio*, was put forward as the Grant candidate for Governor of that State. Benjamin published a letter, in which he said, like Barkis, that he was willing. A short time afterwards, fearing the unseaworthiness of the Grant ship, he declined to take passage in her. Very lately, however, he relented, and returning to his first love, said again that he was willing and would accept the nomination. The votes cast for him in the convention *wade* too lightly in the balance to do Benjamin any good. Indeed, we think that more votes were cast for that ubiquitous individual, *Scattering*, than for Wade. Neither did the convention endorse the San Domingo swindle, nor did it re-nominate Grant. The Democrats expected the Buckeye Radicals to re-enact the dodge so successfully played by Peter C. Shannon in the Radical convention of the State and had strong hopes it would have been done. As it is, the Ohio Radicals have unceremoniously buried Wade, San Domingo and Grant in one common political grave. *Sic transit.*

The Ninth Resolution.

While all the Democratic papers in the State, without a single exception, recognize the eminent fitness of the nominees of the Harrisburg convention, and give them an enthusiastic support, opposition has been manifested in certain quarters to what is known as the *ninth* resolution of the platform.—That resolution is in the following words:

Resolved, That we recognize the binding obligation of all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as they now exist, and we deprecate the discussion of issues which have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed.

Although much might be said about the inexact and bungling phraseology of the concluding portion of the resolution, against which we enter our protest, the *substance* of the resolution meets our approval. One would suppose from the excited tone and temper of those who find fault with it, that this resolution was the peculiar offspring of the Harrisburg convention, whereas in point of fact precisely the same sentiment was embodied in the platform of the Virginia conservatives two years ago, and on which they defeated the Radical party and elected Governor Walker. It has, therefore, a respectable parentage.

In the address to the people of the United States by the Democratic members of Congress at the close of the last session, some weeks before the Harrisburg convention, the full scope and meaning of the ninth resolution were expressed and urged upon the Democracy of the Union for their acceptance. They deemed it wise policy, and so thought the Harrisburg convention. Since then the position assumed by the Democratic Congressional Address has been endorsed by the Democracy of Ohio, Tennessee, Wisconsin, California, New Mexico, and Maine, and will eventually become the acknowledged rule of action of the Democratic party everywhere, unless it should be stricken with judicial blindness.

The ninth resolution, while it does not endorse the fifteenth amendment, recognizes its binding force, and that negro suffrage is a dead issue. It simply acquiesces in it as a fixed political fact, without sanctioning the base and fraudulent means resorted to by the Radical party to procure its ratification. Politics, like misery, make a man acquainted with strange bedfellows, and one is often compelled to acquiesce in that to which he is bitterly opposed. All democrats, for example, acquiesce in the legal tender act, and will do so until it is repealed—and yet there is not a Democrat from Maine to Oregon who believes that Congress had any authority under the constitution to enact it.

What do the enemies of the ninth resolution expect to accomplish by a continued agitation of the question of negro suffrage? Will that mode of warfare, as the two parties now stand in Congress and are likely to stand for some years in the Senate at least, strike the fifteenth amendment from the constitution and take the ballot from the negro? No! Why then agitate the question and make it a party issue in the next Presidential campaign? To do so is just what Morton and other Radical leaders confidently expected, and what they boastingly predicted the Democracy would do. That course would inevitably defeat us in 1872, and the refusal of the Democratic party to be caught in the web woven for it by the Radical spider has dissipated all the bright dreams of a Radical victory, based on the insane folly of its opponents. By ignoring the fifteenth as well as the other two amendments from the next Presidential contest, the Democracy will place that struggle precisely where the Radicals did not expect and do not desire it—on the sins of Grant's weak, unsatisfactory, despised and corrupt administration.

Living issues press upon us and demand our serious reflection and energetic action. Let the dead past bury its own dead. Do not, as the gifted Vallandigham said, tie the Democratic party to a *corpse*. If that party, by a united and vigorous effort, cannot strike down the consolidated despotism which is surely overshadowing what of constitutional liberty is left—if it cannot conquer and drive from power the present administration by assailing it at its innumerable defenceless points—that result, in our judgment, cannot be brought about either by the discussion or agitation of negro suffrage.

John Scott's Committee.

The committee appointed by Congress, of which John Scott is the chairman, to investigate so-called Southern outrages, is rapidly coming to grief. Its unsatisfactory performance has not come up to the high-sounding tone of the manifesto. At Washington it has come to be regarded as a miserable failure. This result was predicted at the outset, and if the committee had made a personal visit to the alleged insurrectionary districts in the South and taken the testimony of respectable and competent witnesses on the spot, instead of sitting at Washington, the true state of affairs could have been perfectly ascertained and its discomfiture would thereby have been the more complete. Of course *some* evidence has been procured from interested and untrustworthy sources, which at first sight would appear to answer the foregone purposes of the committee, but when the truth has been elicited these damaging statements are found in some instances to be greatly exaggerated and in others wholly invented. A studious effort has been made by the majority of the committee to prove the existence of the "Ku Klux Klan" in Alabama and that grievous and atrocious outrages have been committed by its masked adherents on peaceable and inoffending citizens. The attempt has proved abortive, the evidence of those most likely to know establishing the fact that the people of Alabama are obedient to the law and that there exists in that State ample security to life and property. On yesterday week, Hon. Richard Busteed, formerly of New York, who was appointed Judge of the United States District Court of that State by President Lincoln, was examined by the committee. The following is a condensed report of his testimony, and is direct and to the point:

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Hon. Richard Busteed, United States District Judge of Alabama, was examined to-day. In reply to a question by the chairman, he said he had been told confidentially a year and a half ago by a citizen of Huntsville that there was a Ku Klux organization in the northern part of the State. His informant, however, did not tell him the object, nor did he know from any other source. He believed now there was no such organization in that State. Having been asked whether there was any danger to person or property, he replied, these were as safe as in any other State in the Union. Since the administration of Governor Lindsay, and the retirement of Governor William H. Smith, public quiet and tranquility were essentially preserved. As to the character of the persons holding subordinate official positions under the State constitution, he said it was generally notoriously bad both as to intelligence and honesty. He had been in the State since 1865, having previously been appointed judge by President Lincoln.—There had been no obstruction to the administration of his office or the laws of the land, except in one instance, when the Republican Auditor of the State disobeyed the injunction of the court, for which he was fined and imprisoned. The greatest respect was paid to the judicial authority by lawyers, senators, and jurors, and all other parties. With regard to the feeling of the people toward the general government, he thought it was to obey the laws, however obnoxious they were, although there was a deep-seated conviction that they were not equally impartial. Having been questioned as to the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Lakin, parts of which were read to him, he said it was entirely untrue. Lakin had represented that thirty three indictments had been found in Busteed's court for violation of the Civil Rights bill, and had been tried, but the truth was that only one indictment had been found, and that had not yet been tried. On ex parte inquiry it appeared to be a serious case. Lakin is a man who is apt to make wild statements without acurate basis. He had always charged the jury to obey the laws, however distasteful, as it was within the power of Congress to enact them, and that it was for the best interest of the community to respect them.

The testimony of other residents of the State, men of acknowledged integrity and veracity, who have appeared before the committee, is to the same purpose. But if any additional evidence were wanting to prove the shameless falsity of the charges of wide-spread violence against person and property in the South, including Alabama, it is conclusively supplied by the editor of the *Daily State Journal*, the organ of the Republican party in Alabama, published at Montgomery, who, in his paper of June 23d, thus speaks of the aspect of affairs in that State. Such a statement, coming from so responsible a source, ought to silence the malicious slanders of the political demagogues who originated John Scott's electioneering committee.

"We have lived in this State for more than a quarter of a century, and have never felt insecure in person or property on account of political opinions. We are sincere in our Republicanism, and we feel safe because we love our people and honestly believe that we are pursuing a course that will redound to their peace, happiness and prosperity. Those men who call themselves Republicans and who are continually trying to get into office, stirring up disorder and strife, and poisoning the minds of voters in secret dens at midnight, where honest men and sincere Republicans are plotted against simply because they are honest and sincere, and have social standing in the community, may feel unsafe. We endorse no such libels upon the whole people of our State.—Radical vultures, Ku Klux office seekers of every party, are doing us more harm as a people than all the libels ever written. We believe that every honest man is safe in Alabama, no matter what his politics are."

To the People of Pennsylvania.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Democracy of this State, to whom the following address was referred by the recent State Convention, now present to you the same as embodying some of the reasons which actuate and control the organization they represent.

We here solemnly renew our often repeated declaration of fidelity to the great principles upon which our party has acted from the time of its first organization. Our ultimate objects are those of our fathers when they adopted the federal constitution, viz: "To form a more perfect union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to promote the general welfare, to provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."—We sincerely believe that the government of the United States, administered as it was in former days, with a direct view to the advancement of these principles, would do for us and for our children all that any people can reasonably desire from the political system under which they live. We are equally sure, that, if not carried out in the spirit of those by whom it was framed, it must become a curse instead of a blessing. Situated as we are, obedience to the fundamental law means not only the honest performance of sworn obligations, but freedom, peace, and prosperity to all classes of the people. On the other hand, the usurpation of interdicted or undelegated power is not only a crime in itself, but the fruitful parent of other crimes, and will lead, as it has already led, to indefinite misgovernment, corruption, and tyranny, subverting all liberty, and rendering the rights of all men insecure.

When we speak of the federal constitution, we mean the whole instrument, with all its amendments, and acknowledge the equal obligation of every part. Several of those amendments were carried by brute force, and by frauds upon the public will so glaring as to take from their authors all claims upon our respect. But we cannot deny that they have actually become a part of the constitution; nor can we avoid that fact, or get behind it, by showing the corrupt misconduct of the men who at that time controlled Congress and mastered the State Legislatures. Whosoever swears to support the constitution must perform all that is "in the bond." Any change which experience and reason shall prove to be desirable must be made in the prescribed way, and not by revolutionary or disorderly means.

No candid person will deny that the leading men in power at Washington have been unfaithful to their duties. They have broken the pledges they made to the people, and, in reckless disregard of their oaths, they have violated the plainest provisions of the constitution. They have deprived the States of their sacred right of self-government in matters purely local, and disarmed them of the power to enforce their own laws for the preservation of order within their own boundaries; they have passed bills of pains and penalties operating on millions at once without regard to the guilt or innocence of the parties; they have trampled on all the securities of life, liberty and property; treated the *habeas corpus* law with contempt, and denied the right of trial by jury; they have sent out swarms of their hireling agents with instructions to kidnap, imprison, and kill free citizens for political offences, without judicial accusation, without warrant, and without legal trial. They have not only trodden on the great principles embodied in the original constitution as it came from the hands of its framers, but even the amendments, which they themselves interpolated, have been broken without remorse whenever it suited their interests. In defiance of the XIIIth, they have doomed many persons to the worst kind of "slavery or involuntary servitude" in the public prisons, without the pretence of any "crime whereof the party was legally convicted;" in the face of the XIVth, they have abridged the "equal rights" of whole masses of white citizens; without the least respect for the right of universal suffrage, guaranteed by the XVth, they have interfered both forcibly and fraudulently to prevent fair elections, and to set them aside after they were held.

These outrages upon justice, liberty and law have been perpetrated, not during the conflict of a civil war—not in the moments of wild passion, or heated excitement—but in cold blood, upon deliberate reflection in a time of profound peace, in full view of the consequences—and their authors have followed out this line of policy, step by step, with a persistency which shows their fixed determination for the future, as in the past, to be bound by no oath, and held by no promise.

The two last and most important of their anti-constitutional measures show more distinctly than others their settled design to strangle the liberties of the nation, and take perpetual power into their own hands. The force bill authorizes the President, not only to invade the States at his pleasure, but by declaring martial law, to subvert all government, except what consists of his mere will. Under the election law his cannon is planted directly against the freedom of State elections. Already the bayonets of the executive have gleamed around the polling places of the people in the city of New York and Philadelphia. Who can mistake the meaning of these preparations for the next Presidential election? Who doubts that warning and rebuke are needed now to prevent the administration from carrying out its purpose by force? If the warning be not given by the people, or fail of its proper effect, can we hope for peace? It seems to us an error to suppose the American people tame enough to be kicked under the yoke of a despotism, or ignorant enough to be juggled out of the great inheritance of free government which their fathers left them.

We complain of our present rulers for lawless usurpation of power. Power not delegated is always abused. In this as in other cases, usurpation has been accompanied and followed by corruption. Frauds without number, and almost without limit, have been committed on the public. Men of the worst character for common honesty are permitted to occupy the highest places. Of the money collected from the people, and not stolen before it reaches the Treasury, a large portion is squandered by Congress on party favorites, or corrupt rings, and on base combinations of public plunderers. The enormous extent to which this financial corruption has been carried will become manifest to any one who compares the expenditures of the government during the six years which preceded and the six years which followed the civil war. Both were periods of peace, and there can be no excuse for more than a small increase corresponding to the ratio in which the population has advanced. But where the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1870, exclusive of Indian annuities, pensions and interest on the public debt, were $148,669,922.43, for the year ending June 1, 1860, the expenditures for the same purposes were but $55,918,188.72. Here is shown the difference between the ordinary cost of carrying on our government when its agents are honest and the cost of the same thing when its agents are so destitute of moral principle as to disregard all legal limitation upon their own authority.

A free, unperverted representative government is simple in its machinery, easily maintained, and "dispenses its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the beauty and freshness they contribute to produce;" the secure tranquility of a regal establishment may sometimes be a compensation for the burden it imposes; but a rotten republic is at once the most costly, the most oppressive, and the most unsteady of all political structures.

To support the extravagant corruption of an administration like the present, and at the same time pay the pensions and the interest on the debt, would require heavy taxation at best. But the party in power has contrived to make the taxes doubly burdensome by their mode of levying and collecting them. Great gangs of unnecessary officers are supported and fattened out of them. They are in many cases imposed, not with any view to the supply of the public treasury, but solely to operate as bounties for the benefit of individuals and private corporations. While the mouth of labor is thus robbed of the bread it earns, the fortunes of monopolists and ringmasters are hideously swelled, and their rapacity inflamed for still further aggression upon the rights of the industrious masses. The necessity of revenue reform is admitted on all hands, and by none more freely than by candid supporters of the so-called Republican party in Congress, but the majority is so completely controlled by private interests that considerations of public duty have no influence upon them.

No people can be wholly enslaved so long as they have the protection of an independent and upright judiciary. The Radical party, feeling this, have tried by all means fair and foul, to make the federal judiciary an instrument to aid them in their crusade against the law of the land. They have filled the inferior courts, especially in the South, with their most unscrupulous partisans. Again and again have they constructed and re-constructed the Supreme Court—sometimes by reducing, and sometimes by increasing the number of judges—always with a view to make a majority which could be relied on to indorse their anti-constitutional legislation. When the judgments of that august tribunal sustained the ancient principles of liberty and justice, its authority was denounced, disobeyed and contemned. They have interposed in a pending case with legislative decrees to take away the jurisdiction of the court, and prevent it from protecting a citizen whose plainest right they desired to invade. We solemnly trust that they have not yet succeeded, and will never succeed in bending the court of last resort to their foul purposes.

There so-called reconstruction laws are a series of experiments for the reduction of the Southern States to the lowest condition of political slavery, hoping thereby to make them instruments for the enslavement of every other section. To this end they have not only refused them a representation in Congress, but forced them to be misrepresented by persons who came there to get oppressive laws enacted against them. They have steadily struggled to make the State governments the tools of their partisan tyranny. Wherever they have fully succeeded they have debauched the administration of justice, disregarded the popular will, and produced the most frightful disorders. Scalawags, carpet baggers, and the most ignorant of the negro population, welter together in one mass of moral putrefaction, scourging the respectable and peaceful citizens with their dishonest exactions. These outrages are openly justified, and their encouragement declared to be necessary for the good of the radical party. The foremost members of Congress have avowed their determination to legislate upon them with reference to the chances it may give them of carrying future elections. In other words, the worst wrongs and the most shameful violations of common justice are committed in order that a certain combination of politicians already in power may continue to rule us for their pleasure, and plunder us for their profit.

Of General Grant we desire to speak with the respect that is due to the chief magistrate of the nation and a soldier of great reputation. But it is painfully manifest that he is not fit for his place. He has never made the slightest efforts to preserve, protect, or defend the constitution. On the contrary he has given to its enemies in Congress all the aid and comfort he could, and he has assumed, without scruple, powers which kings are careful not to exercise and which no republican ruler can hold without moral offence to popular liberty. Instead of guarding the public treasury he has encouraged the corrupt extravagance of Congress, and some of the worst jobs have had their origin in the rings which immediately surrounded him. Before and about the time of his election his enconsistent expressions showed that he had no convictions (perhaps no knowledge) upon public affairs. He avowed openly in writing, over his own name that he had no *policy*, that is to say no opinions or sentiments which would control his choice of measure. But leading and ambitious men of the Republican party proposed to him a policy which would serve their interests at the expense of equal rights and they accompanied their suggestions with offers of enormous presents in money, lands, houses and goods far exceeding in value the annual salary, which the people agreed to pay him for an impartial and just administration of their government. He accepted the presents, adopted the policy and appointed the donors to office.

It will surely be admitted that all American citizens who believe these facts to be true are bound by the sacred obligations of patriotism, honor and conscience to oppose this state of things and by opposing end it if possible. The person interested in preventing a change will ask how, to what extent, and by what means we propose to make reforms? The question is a fair one and we will answer it briefly. It will be the duty of the Democratic party, and, to the extent of our authority, originally or delegated, we hereby pledge ourselves and our associates, so far as in us lies—

1. To put the ship of State once again on her constitutional track and hold her head firmly to that course.

2. To protect individual citizens of all parties, classes and creeds in the enjoyment of life, liberty, property, reputation and the pursuit of their lawful business, by an impartial administration of justice in the ordinary and established courts.

3. To preserve the powers of the general government in their whole constitutional vigor as our sole defence against foreign aggression, the safest bond of union between different sections of the country and the only sure promise of general prosperity.

4. To maintain, unimpaired, the reserved rights of the States, not only because they are guaranteed by the federal Constitution, but because the State alone can safely be trusted with the management of their own local concerns.

5. To reduce the expenditures of the government by confining its appropriations to legitimate objects, by a rigid system of accountability and economy and by abolishing much of the unnecessary and pernicious machinery with which it is now encumbered.

6. To moderate the burdens of the people, not only by economical administration, but by a system of taxation upon foreign imports as well as domestic productions which shall be just and equal in its operation upon the property and business of the country, not enriching some while it impoverishes others, and not open to the frauds now habitually practiced.

7. To preserve the public credit by the prompt payment of the public obligations.

8. To consecrate the public lands to the use of the landless people who need it by a system which will secure a sufficiency to all and stop at once the long system of swindles by which so many millions of acres have been given away to those who have already more than enough.

These are some of the duties which lie before the people if they desire to see their government administered with a decent respect for the constitution of their fathers or with tolerable honesty in financial matters.

We have no test of orthodoxy—no disabilities for, nor discriminations against former political antagonists. We cannot and do not object to bygone differences, provided the citizens be truly and faithfully devoted now to the interests and institutions of the whole country and all the inhabitants thereof.

Our object is not revolutionary, but restoration, not injury to our opponents, but an assertion of our own rights and those of our fellow-citizens.

By order of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Chairman.

Captain James Cooper.

The following sketch of the Democratic candidate for Surveyor-General is fuller, than any we have seen before. It is taken from the Lawrence county *Democrat*, and will be read with interest:

Captain James Harvey Cooper was born in Ross township, Allegheny county, Pa., March 5, 1840. He lost his parents when quite young, and removed to Lawrence county in 1853. He attended the common schools until he received as good an education as could be obtained by such means.—He then engaged in mercantile pursuits with his brother in Mount Jackson. At the breaking out of the rebellion he unhesitatingly made up his mind to enlist, his love of country overcoming the persuasions of his friends and his prospects in business. He was elected orderly-sergeant of the Mount Jackson Guards, which afterwards became known as Battery B. of the first Pennsylvania Artillery, but more frequently taking his own name—Cooper's Battery. To write of what he did during his term of enlistment, would only be to re-write the history of that gallant organization of men. He was an active participant in the battles of Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, New Market X Roads, Malvern Hills, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, second Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Maine Run, Rapidan River, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna River, and in front of Petersburg from the middle of June, 1864, until the 8th of August, when, after having served for over three months more than the time for which he enlisted, he was honorably discharged. Before leaving, all the officers of the regiment serving with the Army of the Potomac, signed a petition to the Governor for his appointment as Colonel of the regiment. It received very strong endorsements from General Wainwright, commanding the Artillery Brigade, General Hunt, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and Gen. Meade. This petition he never presented. Gov. Curtin afterwards in conversation with a mutual friend, regretted that Captain Cooper had not presented it, as he said it would have been a pleasure to him to promote so gallant an officer. The Governor commissioned him Major without any solicitation. We feel safe in asserting that no man in the army was more esteemed by his brother officers, for those noble and manly qualities which make the true gentleman, than was Captain Cooper. His reputation as a soldier was without a blot. He was the special favorite of that other gallant soldier, General John F. Reynolds. Words can scarcely convey to the reader the high estimation in which he was held by all those with whom he came in contact. At the first battle of Fredericksburg, when Battery B stood immovable—the only opposition on the left of the line to the enemy marching to the river in the rear of the army—General Reynolds said, "Captain Cooper is one of the bravest and coolest men under fire I ever saw." His name is known all over the State. As to integrity of character, he is known sufficiently well to our readers generally to make it unnecessary for us to say any more than that his straightforward, open, frank disposition is only equalled by his modesty and unassuming yet easy manners. His kindly beaming eye is the index to a noble, benevolent heart, and the casual acquaintance is won to fast friendship. His business qualifications are of a high order, and the office of Surveyor General could be placed in no better hands. He is also a self-made man, and a representative of the laboring men of the country, having for the past four years worked day after day on a saw mill, where with coat off, he was laboring to regain his business, fortunes, unfortunately but completely sacrificed while battling for his country. In this too he shows the true spirit of the gentleman, adverse circumstances being powerless and in vain to discourage and defeat him in business life.

For all these and many other reasons, hundreds of voters throughout the State, without regard to party, will cast their ballots for Captain Cooper. The Democracy in placing our favorite on the ticket, expect a good report from Lawrence county at the next election, and we are assured she will do her duty. Let us all go to work now, and take a native pride in one who so nobly sustained the reputation of our county in the "times that tried men's souls."

General McCandless, the candidate for Auditor-General, is a favorite in Philadelphia and the eastern part of the State, and together, McCandless and Cooper make one of the strongest and best tickets the Democracy has ever selected.

—The wonderful ice cave in Decorah, Winueshcik county, Io., is a vertical fissure in the face of the cliff of Trenton limestone that forms a part of the bank of the Upper Iowa river. It is about one hundred feet deep in all its windings, is from two to eight feet in width, and varies still more in height. In the winter the cave is free from ice, but upon the approach of hot weather the ice begins to accumulate, and solid, hard, and dry cakes encrust the sides and bottom of the cave. When the weather is hottest the cave is most abundantly stored with ice.

—A man named William Berger, late a resident of York, but formerly of Collumbia, Lancaster county, and a brakeman on the Pennsylvanea railroad, met with a fearfully sudden death on Saturday last about noon, in the yard at Philadelphia. He was engaged in coupling cars and was jammed in between two of them, the one striking him on the back, the other in the abdomen, crushing the breath right out of him.

Political and News Items.

—A cow in Lehigh county recently gave birth to a hairless calf.

—Reports from all parts of the state of Kansas represent an abundant wheat harvest.

—The Democrats of California have renominated Governor Haight. The election takes place in August.

—A negro named Isbel was lynched by a mob at Springfield, Missouri, for committing a rape on Mrs. Christian of that city.

—Dr. Bullis, Republican nominee for Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa, was thrown out of a sulky at Dacotah, on the 22d, and sustained injuries supposed to be fatal.

—On Monday of last week, an employee of the Middletown, Pa., car shops, named Irwin, struck a loafer, Hinkle by name, on the head with an iron bar, inflicting fatal injuries.

—Fred D. Grant, the President's son, graduated at West Point last week. His standing in his class of 41 was as follows: General standing 37; general discipline 41—the first man behind.

—Three hundred and seventy-eight Roman coins and urns have recently been dug up in Luxemburg. They belong to the reigns of Vespasian, Domitian, Nero, Trajan, and their successors.

—A California man requested his wife in a ball-room to hold the baby of another man's wife while he danced with the baby's mother—but she didn't hold it. Some wives are too disobedient to put up with.

—They say President Grant is afraid of only one thing, and that is a Young Men's Christian Association. They follow him up and sing Old Hundred at him until he dreads to go any place at all now.

—A black snake has appeared in Rittersvill, Lehigh county, measuring between twenty-five and thirty feet in length, with a stove pipe thickness. An organized effort is being made to capture the monster.

—Some Kentucky women, a few nights ago, went to the house of one Shelton Dennis, took him from his bed and beat him with 130 stripes, explaining that they thus misused him because he had violently ill treated his wife.

—At Mount Morris, Wisconsin, on Friday, the 22d, two young ladies, named Carrie Olson, aged fifteen, and Susan Caul, aged fourteen, while bathing, were drowned.—George Tracy, who attempted to rescue the girls, was also drowned.

—Few persons know how homely a significance the name "Tuileries" has. The site on which the palace was erected had been used for making tiles (French *tuiles*), hence upon the building of the structure it was called the Tuileries.

—The experiment of towing canal boats by means of a road steamer, which travels along the tow-path, has been tried on the Erie Canal. It was found that one machine would draw three boats fully loaded at the rate of three miles per hour.

—While Governor Scott of South Carolina was at Washington the negro Lieutenant Governor and one or two others, fixed up a little game for calling the Legislature together and impeaching him. His unexpected arrival at home saved his bacon.

—South Joggins, Nova Scotia, has its scientific mystery, which the native pundits are scratching their heads over with slight hope of solution. It is nothing less than a fossil human foot, which a gentleman of an observing turn of mind recently dug out of a sandstone rock.

—An intelligent young clerk in a music store at Rochester, N. Y., spent an idle moment in front of a five hundred dollar mirror by writing his name across the centre with his diamond ring. If anybody wants a nice young man in a store they can get this one, as he is no longer connected with that establishment.

—Joanna Marin Perkemans, who recently died on board a train bound for California, was the daughter of a celebrated Antwerp physican. She was thirty-one years old, rich and eccentric. Aside from the diamonds and jewelry found on her person, she had twelve thousand dollars in money and a patent of nobility on her mother's side.

—A young woman aged about 20 years, name unknown, was murdered at an early hour on Saturday morning, near Chase's Station, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, by a party of men who claim to have mistaken her for a man dressed in women's clothes who had been prowling about that neighborhood for some time past.

—In Edinburgh a new musical instument is exhibited. It is a keyed instrument of six octaves, resembling a harmonicum in form but different in mechanism. The sounds are produced by the friction of wooden hammers against a revolving cylinder of wood set in motion by the feet. The tones produced are said to be sweet and varied.

—George W. Richardson, the Radical Solicitor of Coosa county, Alabama, blindfolded, gagged and whipped two little negro girls, and threatened them with death if they should ever tell who committed the outrage. He was trying to manufacture a Ku-Klux outrage to serve as the basis for further persecution of Southern Democrats.—But, fortunately, he was detected, and his design exposed by a negro.

—A man in Portland, Maine, claims that air can be compressed in a reservoir to an extent double the power of the engine that compresses, and has invented a governor which is said to control the pressure to completely as the governor of a steam engine. He affirms that pipes can be extended to an almost indefinite length, as by a simple invention he has overcome the obstacle of friction which previous experimenters have found so difficult to deal with.

—A Florida journal says that while a lady of Jacksonville was dressing a fish recently, preparatory to cooking, she discovered, embedded in its flesh, a small stone, resembling glass, and nearly the size of a Northern white bean. The stone resembles a diamond, cuts glass freely, and is very transparent and refractive. Should this prove to be a diamond, its value is estimated at four or five thousand dollars, should it be otherwise, the stone is at least valuable to mount as an ornament. The lady has already been offered one hundred dollars for it.

A BATTLE IN COREA—*The American Forces Victorious.*—The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department, Washington, on Wednesday afternoon:

"COREA, June 28.—To the Secretary of the Navy:—The Coreans not apologizing for their treacherous attack on the 10th, I landed on Kangnoe, and took and destroyed the lower fort and munitions. On the 11th took another fort, and then stormed and captured their stronghold.

"Five forts were taken. Their troops were reported at 11,000. There was desperate hand-to hand fighting in the citadel. The ordnance was destroyed, and four hundred and eighty-one pieces, principally small brass pieces; small arms were very many; fifty flags were also taken. There were counted 243 dead Coreans around the citadel.

"Our killed were three. The gallant Lieutenant McKee, who was first inside the citadel, was killed by a bullet and spear.—Marine Dennis Hanrohu and landaman Seth Allen were killed. Our nine wounded are all out of danger and doing well.

"JOHN RODGERS."

New Advertisements.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Dr. Crook's WINE of TAR
Established 1860.

A remedy which has been used for 10 years, and proved in thousands of cases, capable of curing at least fifty per cent. of the worst cases of Consumption, if taken in time, and relieving many more. Read the following testimonials from well known and reliable persons residing in Blair county, all of whom are entirely willing to answer any inquiries that may be addressed to them, and whose veracity no one will question. Their statements are voluntarily sending relief, and we hope that prejudice against patent medicines will not prevent persons from using a remedy which has proved itself worthy of confidence.

Coughs and Colds.—The Druggists say it is the best selling article they have. Many customers have told us that it is the only remedy that relieved their Asthma.—The relief and cures of it are truly astonishing. Bronchitis.—Every sufferer will find relief in a few doses. Throat Ailments require only a few doses. Lung Diseases.—Has cured cases pronounced incurable by physicians. Debility.—It renovates and invigorates the entire system. Liver Complaint.—Most effective regulator of the secretions. Dyspepsia.—Its healthy action on the digestive organs, tones the stomach, and restores the appetite. Impurities.—It is health-giving and superior to sarsaparilla, as it expels all impurities from the blood. Dr. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is composed of the best medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of undoubted value, which make it more pleasant to take, and more effective than Tar alone, as it is not only passed, not only for the complaints enumerated above, but it rapidly restores exhausted strength, clears the stomach, relaxes the Liver and puts them in healthy action, causes the food to digest, and induces pure blood, and begets a vivacity and appetite unknown by both parties when sick. If you are afflicted in any way, we implore you to try the life-giving tonic properties of Dr. Crook's WINE of Tar, you will add your testimony to the many we publish in regard to its virtues. Try one Bottle. Sold by Druggists. Prepared only by CLEVER CROOK & CO.

Druggists everywhere.

For Scrofula, Constitutional Taint, Confirmed Disease of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Urine, and all forms of Skin Disease, depending on a depraved condition of the blood, take Dr. Crook's Improved Syrup of Tolu Bark. It is combined with the best tonic properties known, and is the best Alterative and Blood Purifier made. Strong recommendations. Try one Bottle. Sold by Druggists. Prepared only by CLEVER CROOK & CO., Druggists.

ROTARY Reaming Faucet.—The best. A durable and reliable article. Agents wanted and not liable to breakage. Send for circular. Address Box 46, Shippensburgtown, Pa.

H. HENDERSON'S
FAMILY LIQUOR CASES!

Each Case containing One Bottle of OLD PALE BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN, OLD RYE WHISKEY, OLD PALE SHERRY, FINE OLD PORT, OLD BOURBON. Guaranteed Pure and of the very best quality. PRICE, ONLY TWELVE DOLLARS. Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order to H. HENDERSON, 15 Broad St., New York.

AGENTS! READ THIS!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK and Expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address S. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

AGENTS wanted to sell Wheeler & Wilson's A Machine; good territory given; steady employment; no capital required; horse and buggy furnished. H. HERMAN, Ag't, 407 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

$325 A MONTH Horse and Carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. Shaw, Alfred, Me.

Apple Parer, Corer and Slicer. Price $3. Does all at once. Warranted satisfactory. D. H. WHITTEMORE, Worcester, Mass.

Newspaper Advertising.

A Book of 125 closely printed pages, issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Mediums, giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all the leading Religious, Agricultural, Literature &c. Exclusive Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed to any address for the small sum of 25 cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Leader, in its issue of May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend to all persons who contemplate the use of printer's ink to advertise their business scientifically and systematically in such a way that is so as to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

NOTICE.—Rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Jacob Yost, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, to accept or refuse, etc.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, ss:

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to James Yost, Augustus Yost, Amanda, intermarried with John Smith, residing in Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa.; Catherine, intermarried with Simon Horn, residing in Johnstown, Cambria county; Margaret, intermarried with John Ashcraft, residing in Susquehannan township, Cambria county; Hannah, intermarried with William Ashcraft, residing in the borough of Ebensburg; and Ann, intermarried with Thomas J. Williams, residing in the borough of Ebensburg; and Ellen, intermarried with Joseph Cole, residing in the county of Iowa, heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Yost, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased—Greeting:

You and every of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Jacob Yost, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by said Court, and returned by the Sheriff of said county on the 10th day of June, 1871, or show cause why the same should not be sold, to wit: A certain piece of parcel of land situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, corner of land of Henry Bender, thence south six degrees, east 77 perches, to a beech; thence by land of James Kane, jr., south 74½ degrees, west 77 perches, to a post; thence by land of William Cole, north six degrees, west 77 perches, to a post; thence by land of Augustus Yost, north 74 degrees, east 78 perches, to the place of beginning, containing thirty-seven acres and eighty-six perches, valued and appraised at the sum of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars (1550). Personal service to be made on the parties residing in the county, and on those residing elsewhere by four weekly publications in the "Cambria Freeman," or some other newspaper published in the county. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable George Taylor, President Judge of our said Court at Ebensburg, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1871.

GEO. W. OATMAN, Clerk.

Attest—W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, June 22, 1871-6t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Vend. Expon.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, the 6TH DAY OF JULY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit: All the right, title and interest of Stanislaus Wharton, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situate in Cresson township, Cambria county, adjoining lands of David Sutton, Edward Burk and heirs of John Ivory

Cambria Freeman.

DAY, : : : : JULY 1, 1871.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

and Mishaps at and near Home.

Shantless didn't squirt on Saturday.

day, the rain did.

to push up in freight trains at or near

on Wednesday, but fortunately no one

ord.

Light, the renowned aeronaut, is

ing" of Altoona in a balloon on the

ple.

in pursuit of cholera morbus are eat-

apples just now. Naughty boys—

ll look for the next FREEMAN until July 13th. If you do, you will

n.

n't forget that next Tuesday will be

th of Fourly. It is a day that you

ld celebrate.

e is coming up handsomely. That is

n we can say for nine tenths of our de-

ent subscribers.

two ladies and a little boy were thrown

a carriage in Indiana the other day and

re or less injured.

A ball contest between citizens of

stown and Ebensburg is announced for

week, in the former place.

Thursday last was a regular fall day.—

not ask here had the nerve to sport a

coat on the occasion.

ll thanks yet due and promised in con-

with the editorial excursion have been

ly crowded out. Never too late, etc.

ave a rich moss agate in a tumbler of

ater in the point about which public curi-

ity is dialing in this vicinity just now.

ah and Mary Colbert, husband and wife,

re taken to the penitentiary from In-

ana to serve three years for stealing

ses.

Jack Trade has intruded himself into

Garfield for having five wives, all at

e; he couldn't have made it the even

.

Flinn, a miner, was knocked from

by the Cincinnati Express at Irwin

day, and so terribly injured that he

after.

to free schools, one of the greatest

ngencies of the country is Wanama-

r Brown's great Oak Hall Clothing Es-

, Philadelphia.

ou want to feel as happy as a big sun-

n the 4th of July, don't fail to put in

appearance at either the Wilmore or Gal-

ne, or at both of them, on that day.

Grant and family, as well as other

bers of the "present" government, are

ing to ruticate at Cresson Springs, this

a few days during the heated term.

ite really.

Johnstown Echo says that "Old Im-

" has had his democracy endorsed

ral sheet down town, and when he

ins to endorse his piety he will be

ed by his friends.

ome fiend fell asleep on his way from

the rolling mill, Johnstown, to his

in Tioga township, on Friday evening

ast, while in that condition he was reliev-

of thirty dollars in greenbacks.

William Daugherbaugh was killed on the

ge Railroad on Monday last. The

was engaged, and ran under a train at

, which passed over his head and

ed at Howard, Centre county.

man named James Willard was cut

ath in four different places about the

, in Indiana, on Friday evening

another man named Martin Bruist,

trouble between them. Willard is in

ds of the doctors and Bruist is in jail.

e experienced Andy Christy's magnifi-

fountain at Loretto the other day,

ended deliciously. If we had our

we would spend the summer sol-

the immediate vicinity of that soda

.

H. Brown, Esq., of Cresson, desires

ate that he will sell without reserve his

ock of parlor, dining room, chamber

se furniture, etc., as well as his buggy,

two sleighs, and harness, on Saturday

y 8th, at 10 o'clock precisely.

are sorry to note the fact that Mr.

Barkley is about to leave our town.

a gentleman of fine abilities and a

cial companion, and we trust that he

ntine to flourish like a green bay tree

ther community he may find an abiding

.

oseph Hoffman, brakeman on the freight

running between Indiana and Blairs-

ction, jumped from the cars near

ersection, on Saturday last, and falling

the ends of the railroad ties, sustained

injuries which resulted in his death

day.

how many things they know about us

from home that we don't know ourselves.

Hollidaysburg Register says that the fire-

of that place, Altoona and Ebensburg

to join in the celebration of the 4th of July

Hollidaysburg. Who are the firemen of

burg?

James Harkins, of Altoona, has been

ht and placed under $1,000 bonds to

ar at the next Blair county court to an

for the alleged brutal treatment of a little

boy whom he took out of an Ohio

use to raise. Messrs. Jos. Hileman and

Darbin, who brought about his

have been prosecuted by Harkins for

assault.

young man whose name we understood

John Haegerich, residing in Woodvale,

employed at the brewery of Lambert &

, fell from the ale wagon of that firm,

Tuesday of last week, and one of the

ls passing over his right leg at the ankle,

ing the limb. He is now getting along

it could be expected, considering the

ature of his injury.

grand picnic under the auspices and in

of the Carrolltown brass band, is to be

ld in Shoemakersways on the 4th of July.

would have to go up pretty high, sail

distance, and come down kerslap, be-

would fall among a more whole-souled

rous class of people than the Carroll-

, especially when a picnic is on the

, therefore go to Carrolltown.

ures and Gems of the most brilliant

ption are among the many desirable and

things to be had at Spence's Gallery,

the post-office. Ferreotypes and

s taken and finished in fifteen minutes at

cheap as the cheapest and in styles as

the best. Seeing is believing, so get

pictures taken and see yourself as others

.

nother letter from Maggie Black, but as

reached us on Thursday night, it will

to await our next issue. All that is yet

id in this controversy, will have to be

ne during the present month, or else be paid

the same as other advertisements. We are

of the matter, and so are our readers,

who will have the last word, we are

to get rid of the discussion or get paid

work after this month.

The Eureka Quartette of Johnstown,

sed of some seventeen young Welsh

g gentlemen, under the leadership of

Lewis, gave a very enjoyable and

well patronized entertainment at the

house on Friday night of last week.—

did not have time to attend their concert

but having heard them in a serenade at

on the following evening, we were

y impressed with their vocal abilities

proficiency as a troupe.

inadvertently ruled out Altoona in

tice of Fourth of July picnics last week,

ich we now desire to make amends by

ing that the ladies of St. John's (Catholic)

egation will certainly use their utmost

to make happy all who participate with

on that day. What with a fine park

so well adapted to the purpose, an abund-

of good things, which they know so well

provide, the very best of music, and the

ing efforts of our lady friends there to

such festivities delightful, the Fourth

ised be a happy occasion to all who take

in this pleasant picnic. Besides, there is to

balloon ascension in Altoona on that day.

SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.—The present was commencement week at St. Aloysius' Seminary and St. Francis' College, Loretto, and at Mt. Gallitzin Seminary, in this place. Time only permitted us to be present at the first and last named institutions—the former on Monday and the latter on Thursday—at both of which we were more than gratified with what we saw and heard. Of the exhibition at St. Aloysius we would gladly speak in detail did space permit, but as it is we can only commend the young ladies, one and all, for the great proficiency and high order of talents they displayed. The honor of Cambria county was well sustained by Miss Adams, the accomplished daughter of M. M. Adams, Esq., of Cresson, whose great proficiency in declamation, vocal music, and at the piano and in the drama of the "Blind Princess," was beyond all praise. Miss Rodrigue, niece of our townsman, R. L. Johnston, Esq., is one of the finest performers on the piano and harp we have ever had the pleasure of listening to, while her rendering of the character of the "Blind Princess" and her pronouncement of the Valedictory won for her the plaudits of all present. So too with the efforts of Miss Schoonmaker, of Butler, the sweetest of sweet singers, as also Miss Cosgrave, and many others, who in the play and throughout the entire performances maintained themselves with becoming dignity and displayed accomplishments which render them in the highest degree ornaments to their sex. If we mistake not, the high honor of the golden cross was conferred upon Misses Adams, Rodrigue, Schoonmaker and Cosgrave, while suitable premiums were awarded to each of them, as well as to many others of the young lady students.

At St. Francis' College, as we have said, we were not present, but understand that all the students did themselves and their efficient tutors full and honorable justice. The efforts of Mr. Joseph Copps as Maximian, in the drama of "Sebastian, the Roman Martyr," and in an original oration, as well as those of our talented young friend, Master John W. Murray, of Hollidaysburg, son of the brave and lamented Col. Wm. Murray, are spoken of as having done eminent credit to both those gentlemen. We are particularly glad to say this of Johnny, who occupies a prominent niche in our esteem and good wishes, and who is worthy of the highest commendation, morally as well as intellectually.

Of the exhibition of the little boys of Mt. Gallitzin Seminary, who had their first commencement exercises on Thursday, we scarcely know what to say. We were so much and so agreeably surprised by their singing, their personations in the play of "Cherry Bounce," their declamations, and their proficiency in all particulars, that we can only say God bless them! and keep them ever in the straightway of knowledge and strict morality, and God bless the good Sisters who for the last two years have labored so assiduously and efficiently for the spiritual and temporal welfare of their youthful pupils. The little boys did nobly, every one of them, and none more so than little Johnny Maloney, of Pittsburgh, whom his young companions, we feel sure, will forgive us for naming while of themselves we speak less specifically. We hope to see them all back at Mt. Gallitzin the coming session. Soon after the close of this exhibition a magnificent dinner was served up at the old school building, and this was followed by a very successful and enjoyable picnic in Lloyd's grove, near the station. We did not learn the amount realized from the dinner and picnic, but presume it was quite handsome. In the evening that splendid painting, "Ecce Homo," the production of Cambria county's great artist, George Storm, was disposed of by raffle, and little Harry Fenlon, second son of John Fenlon, Esq., of this place, had the good fortune to win it. About $250 was realized from this enterprise alone.

This (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock the pupils of the Academy of the Holy Name, better known as the Sisters' day school, will give their first exhibition. They have an excellent programme, and will no doubt give a good account of themselves.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—William McMullen, a young man aged about 17 or 18 years, oldest son of our esteemed friend and patron, Mr. U. A. McMullin, of Johnstown, met with a shocking, and what will in all probability prove a fatal accident, in that place on Tuesday last. It appears that young McMullen, who was employed by the Cambria Iron and Steel Company, got upon the "Echo" engine of that Company for the purpose of taking a short ride during the interval of his "spell" from work. After riding a little distance he jumped from the locomotive on to a pile of ashes at the side of the track, but in doing so missed his footing and fell back beneath the wheels of the engine, which passed over his right leg at the hip and his left foot at the heel, and also severed three fingers from his left hand. Dr. Lowman was promptly summoned to attend to his injuries, and at once amputated his leg, heel and hand. The condition of the unfortunate young man, who has our earnest sympathies, as has also his greatly afflicted parents, is of course critical in the extreme, and if he survives his injuries it will indeed be one of the most Providential of escapes.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENTS.—The vicinity of Loretto has recently been the scene of two serious runaway accidents, in both of which the same horse took a hand, or feet rather.—On Saturday last the animal in question ran away with a buggy in which Mr. Frank Saupp and Capt Morgan McDonald were riding, and spilling them both out, injured the latter pretty severely and the former slightly, besides demoralizing the buggy to some extent; and on Wednesday evening last the same horse ran away with another buggy containing Rev. A. J. Brown, of Bedford, and Dr. W. W. Jamison, with results even more serious than in the former case. Father Brown, in the effort to get out of the vehicle, was caught in one of the wheels, and sustained a severe dislocation of one of his ankles and the fracture of a small bone in his foot, and is of course confined to the house with his injuries. Dr. Jamison is able to be about, but complains of painful injuries in his back and other parts of his person.

NEW POSTMASTER.—We were shown a telegraphic dispatch from Hon. John Scott announcing the appointment, on Tuesday last, of Major John Thompson as postmaster at this place. Mr. Thompson held the same position under President Lincoln, and made a most obliging and competent officer. We know several other republicans who would have been very glad to have had the honors and emoluments of the office conferred upon them, if the little game of "tit for tat" between the last radical Congressman and the one immediately preceding had permitted such a result. Aside from political and personal entanglements, it was hoped that Mrs. Hutchinson, mother of the late incumbent, would have been appointed. But alas for the rarity of radical charity, such was not to be.

HO! FOR ST. AUGUSTINE!—It is one of the inalienable rights of American citizens to go where they please, especially about Independence day, providing physical or legal difficulties don't interfere, but if they can go to a better place than St. Augustine to enjoy themselves on the Fourth of July, we confess, if our information serves us correctly, that we don't know where it is. The coming picnic there promises to excel all others in extent and enjoyment, and whatever is promised by the ladies of St. Augustine will be fulfilled to the letter. Remember that you can enjoy a grand gala day and aid a deserving cause by patronizing the ladies of St. Augustine on Tuesday next. It.

BIG THING.—On the fourth of July, 1776, was ushered into existence the freest, greatest and best government in the world ever saw. Remember this fact, now, that the ninety-fifth anniversary is approaching, and manifest your recognition of the event by buying something pretty and desirable at the renowned clock, watch, jewelry, stationery, fancy goods and general notion emporium of C. T. Roberts, in this pretty mount'in village. That would be the right way to jubilate.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A second hand Howe Sewing Machine and an open top Singer Sewing Machine. Call on C. T. Roberts, the Singer Sewing Machine Agent for Ebensburg. Machines sold on instalments of ten dollars per month.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Report of the Superintendent of Cambria County, for the year ending the 5th day of June, 1871.

I. EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN THE COUNTY.

Though our progress in educational affairs during the school-year just closed has not been so marked in all respects as the preceding year, yet it is gratifying to be able to make a report generally favorable. In many respects we have moved forward. One of these forward movements has been in the building of school houses. During the year nine houses have been erected. Of these, the one in Millville is a first class house—a large two-story brick, containing eight rooms, furnished and finished in the best style, and costing perhaps $20,000. These new houses are all improvements on the style of schoolhouse architecture that has until lately obtained in our county. There is a promise that in the course of a reasonable length of time, the wretched Bethelboys Halls in our midst will be among the things that were. We hail the increasing number of schools, and the superior character of our school-buildings, as among the happiest signs of the times. "A well-instructed people alone," says President Madison, "can be a permanently free people;" and these are the preparations towards a well-instructed people.

It is believed that there has been a slight improvement in the average length of school-term in the county. From the data which I have at hand at present, I learn that there has been an average of term of 5.85 months against 5.81 months last year. Alleghany township kept her schools open six months this year.

The wages of teachers have been about the same as last year. From what I can learn, I am led to believe that if there has been any change at all in this respect, there has been a slight falling off. If this should be the case, it would be a matter of regret; as wages were too low before, I trust, however, that it may prove differently. There has been but little if any change in the number of pupils and the average per centage of attendance. In a few districts there has been a trifling diminution in these respects, owing to local causes, but this has been about made up by an corresponding increase in other districts.

II. EDUCATIONAL WORK DONE BY SUPERINTENDENT.

Examinations.—During the year, 35 public examinations were held. At these, 93 directors were present; in many instances large numbers of citizens also turned out, and much interest was manifested. In a very few cases a most lamentable indifference existed. There are still some people living whose highest object is making and saving money. Of course, they will take it all with them when they die. I also held 35 private examinations. If it were not for the great scarcity of teachers which we every year experience in this county, I should decline to hold any private examinations whatever. They are at present "a necessary evil."

Certificates.—I issued in all 196 provisional certificates. The average of these was 2.9. This, I regret to say, was a little lower than the average grade of last year. Forty-four of those examined had not taught school. I also rejected 36 applicants. A few of the best of these I subsequently accepted, in default of better material. I examined 95 male applicants, of whom I rejected 15, or a little over 15 per cent.; and 148 female applicants, of whom I rejected 21, or a little over 14 per cent. Two examinations for professional certificates were held, one each school-year—one in June, 1870, and one in April, 1871. At the first of these six certificates were issued; at the second one four. One certificate of this kind was granted without a special examination, and one from another county was endorsed.

Visits.—I made during the year 184 visits to schools—a number not exceeded in one year by any gentleman who has been superintendent of this county. The average length of the visits was a little over one hour. I had the company of school directors in 46 of these visits. This is also a gain on any former year. I may say that my impression from these visits is, that our schools as a general thing were better conducted and more successful in the year just closed than in any former year within my knowledge. There were many schools, it is true, that were not entirely satisfactory, as will no doubt always be the case; but the average was an improvement.

Other Work Done.—During the year I travelled in the discharge of my official duties, 2123 miles, and wrote 190 letters. I also edited an educational periodical during the year, and contributed besides a great many articles bearing more or less on educational topics to other publications.

III. EDUCATIONAL WORK DONE BY OTHER AGENCIES.

Several normal classes were formed in the county this year. These continued in each case for several weeks, and performed a good work.

The religious and private institutions of learning mentioned in former reports, are still prospering.

Our county institute was held this year in Johnstown, commencing December 19th. We had the valuable assistance of Rev. O. H. Miller, of the School Department. Rev. B. M. Kerr, of Ebensburg, Rev. Joseph Wingard, of Butler county, and Miss E. A. Stetson, of Philadelphia. Besides these, many of our own teachers, "too numerous to mention," took an active part in the exercises, for which they have the thanks of the superintendent. The number of members was 93; a greater number than attended on any former occasion. The institute was a grand success. The people of Johnstown, with their characteristic generosity, entertained the members *free of expense*—an example worthy of imitation by other towns.

IV. OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF IMPROVEMENT.

The chief obstacles in the way of improvement are the continued scarcity of teachers, the still greater scarcity of *well-qualified* teachers, and the fickleness of parents. I spoke last year of the extreme difficulty of securing a sufficient number of teachers in this county. Nearly the same observations would be proper again. Our schools were all filled, but some of them not until very late, and others for but a short time. A number of our teachers taught two terms and one three nearly full terms.

It is not to be wondered at, under these circumstances, that we experience a want of *well-qualified* teachers. "So long," says the R. I. School Report for 1870, "as we must employ teachers who are to acquire their experience in the service, for full pay, with our children, usually the youngest, as subjects for experiment, deficiencies and even failures must be expected." Only money can ever overcome these difficulties.

The apathy of parents is to be seen in the fact that: 1st, they scarcely ever visit the schools; 2d, their children are allowed to absent themselves too much from school; and, 3d, they fail to provide them with proper books. It is not necessary to dilate on these points." This language I used in my last report; and I am sorry to say it is as applicable now as it was a year ago.

V. MEASURES CALCULATED TO PROMOTE IMPROVEMENT.

In the absence of the great lever, money, but little can be done to promote the improvement of our schools. Good salaries and longer school-terms would do the work at once, by bringing into and retaining in the ranks of the profession teachers of good literary and scientific acquirements and ability to teach. Our best teachers, at least seven out of ten, sooner or later abandon the profession for some more lucrative occupation. No one blames or can blame them for that. The only way to prevent it is to make teaching, if not a lucrative at least a properly paid profession.

But even in the absence of this great lever, I still hope to be able to do something for the improvement of our schools by a closer supervision of them, a more earnest effort to secure the co-operation of directors and citizens in the cause of public instruction, and a more devoted attention to the duties of the office. I am very far from being discouraged. There are many obstacles in the way, many unawarded evils to overcome, but over all shines the star of hope and promise.

"I look at all things as they are,
But through a kind of glory."

T. J. CHAPMAN, C. S.

COHEN'S HAT PARLOR has lost none of its prestige on account of the railroad excitement. In fact, at that *big meetin'* we noticed several tip-top hats that had just been fotched from Cohen's. This firm has a very large assortment of hats and caps, both for summer and winter—for every day and Sunday, and the proprietors spare no pains to make a customer feel agreeable while dealing at that store. People cannot get cheaper nor better hats anywhere. Cohen also keeps gents' furnishing goods of all kinds, neckties, shirts, colars, umbrellas, etc. Now is the time and here is the place for cheap bargains. We advise all our readers who ever visit Johnstown to call at No. 227 Main street and see Cohen's large stock of goods.

HOME, sweet, sweet home; be it ever so homely there is no place like—A. J. Christy's cheap cash store in the town of Loretto, where there is a full line, complete variety, and an immense stock of dry goods, groceries, drugs, etc., etc., always to be found and at all times to be bought at as low prices as anywhere else in the county. Don't forget Andy the first time, and he'll make it an object to you never to forget him in the future.

THEN listen, pompous friend, and learn to never boast of much renown, for fortune's wheel is on the turn, and some go up and some go down—High street in order to reach Huntley's great hardware, tinware, stove, agricultural implements, wooden ware, and general variety depot, which is an honor to Ebensburg and is as full of goods as it is deserving of patronage for its low prices.

SHOO FLY!—The shoo fly season is with us in all its glory, and no man seems to enjoy it more than our friend Vinroe, of the Cambria House boot and shoe store. The way he makes the shoes fly, and boots too, for that matter, is wonderful to behold, and can only be accounted for by the fact that he sells the best of goods at remarkably low prices.

DON'T let your precious time go by and the 4th of July come on you before you have bought your wife and daughters, or yourself and sons, a regular American Independence outfit at V. S. Barker's cheap cash store, where pretty goods and low prices have found a permanent abiding place.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHNSTOWN, June 29, 1871.

Dear Freeman—David Peeler, Esq., one of the civil engineers of the Cambria Iron Company, and a resident of this place, has invented and patented an Automatic Barometer, Wind and Rain Gage, which have attracted the notice of scientific men throughout the country, and which promise to be of great utility in prognosticating storms.

By ingenious clock-work a shaft is made to revolve precisely in twenty-four hours. On this shaft, or connected with it, are four cylinders of about four inches in diameter, on each of which printed registers are placed, on which pencils mark the pressure of the air, the fall of rain, the course of the wind and the velocity of the wind, so that by an examination, every day, the condition of the atmosphere, as marked by these automatic registers, can readily be ascertained.

THE BAROMETER.

A large glass bent tube is placed in a frame work, and filled with mercury equal to the weight of the atmosphere, with a vacuum above. At the lower, curved end of the tube a disc is placed, so as to fill the tube and lie on the mercury. This disc is fastened to a lever, which works upwards or downwards just as the mercury rises or falls. The lever is shaped like an inverted cross, the long arm reaching up to one of the cylinders before mentioned, a needle being fastened through the upper extremity, which makes dots something like a telegraph instrument. The cross arm is perfectly balanced by a movable or adjustable weight, and as the mercury raises the right, short arm, the long arm moves toward the left. When the mercury falls the short arm of the cross to the right descends, which causes the long upright arm to move to the right. The paper register around the cylinder has the inches marked thereon; also the hours of the day. This upright arm of the cross, which holds the needle, is a bent spring, passing inside of a horizontal lever, which is also so regulated by clock-work that every five minutes said lever presses the spring holding the needle against the paper, causing an indentation or perforation, after which nicely arranged machinery permits the spring and needle to fly back again to their original position, until another five minutes has expired. A row of indentation is thus made, varying to the right or left, as the air is heavy or light, marking the exact pressure of the air every five minutes during the twenty-four hours.

THE RAIN GAGE.

Above the roof of the house in which this machine is located there is a tin vessel, eight inches in diameter, fastened to the top of a hollow tube or pipe, which conveys the rain that falls into it down into a glass vessel, which will hold just one inch of rain, or slide, working up and down without friction. This frame slide is supported by delicate springs, made of coiled steel wire. A needle is fastened to the edge of this frame, which makes marks on a paper register fastened to an upright cylinder, which cylinder is revolved by the clock-work aforesaid in twenty-four hours. As the rain falls the water accumulates in this glass vessel, the weight bearing down the frame slide, and the pencil marking the quantity falling—every half-inch that falls on the earth being equal to six inches in the glass vessel. This frame sinks down to the lower margin of the register, when it has just six inches of water in it. A syphon inside of this glass vessel commences to empty it at the moment that the vessel has been filled six inches high, when the frame or slide aforesaid rises to a height ranging with the top of the register; so that every half-inch of rain that falls night or day is marked by a six inch line on the register aforesaid, automatically, that is, no attendance or watching is necessary to complete the registry except changing the paper every twenty-four hours, and winding the clock, every eight days.

DIRECTION OF THE WIND.

A weather vane on the top of the house indicates the direction of the wind. This is fastened to an iron rod, extending down to the instrument. On the lower end of this rod is fastened a perpendicular cylinder, which turns as the vane turns above. A frame work with a needle or pencil attached is connected with the clock-work, by wheels, which causes the pencil to commence marking on the top of the cylinder, and to keep marking for twenty-four hours till it reaches the bottom of the cylinder, when clock-work machinery permits said frame to fly upward and regain its place, after which it commences marking as before. If there is a perfect calm, the weather vane does not move at all, consequently but one mark will be perpendicularly on the register affixed to the cylinder. If the vane moves right or left, a corresponding mark is made horizontally on the register. Thus, by looking at the register, one can tell in what direction the wind blew during the preceding day, this automatic needle marking it as carefully as human hand could do.

VELOCITY OF THE WIND.

On the top of the iron rod are fixed two bars, crossing each other at right angles, on the ends of each of which are fastened dishes the shape of half a globe, the concave sides standing one way and the convex sides the other way. This causes the iron rod to turn continually in one direction, no matter in what direction the wind may blow. On the lower end of this rod, near the registering instrument, is cut a worm screw, which passes through between the teeth of a circular wheel, causing it to revolve. This wheel has a screw-shaft, operating another wheel, which acts on a ratchet or serrated iron bar, causing it to move horizontally. On this bar is fastened a pencil, which slides along, making a mark on a register fastened to a cylinder revolving every twenty-four hours, which register is ruled to miles. This wheel connected is so calculated that 1846 revolutions of the last wheel is equal to ten miles of the distance traveled by the wind, and these ten miles equals the distance one time across the register. When the iron bar which moves horizontally and carries the pencil has moved from left to right till it reaches its utmost limit, (equal to ten miles of traveling of the wind,) a portion of the wheel which operates it, being toothless, permits this bar to be drawn suddenly, by a weight, from write to left, when it commences to move again to the right, marking ten other miles. The register being ruled to ten miles as well as hours, one can tell at any time what has been the velocity of the wind for the preceding day.

Thus has Mr. Peelor combined four most singular instruments in one—that is one for marking the weight of the air automatically; one for measuring the depth of the rain fall automatically; one for marking the direction of the wind automatically; and one for marking the velocity of the wind automatically. He purposes attaching an automatic thermometer, when perfection will be perfected—all moved by the clock of the barometer.

ORPHANS' COURT MATES.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday, the 17th inst., at Davidsville, to consider the expediency of building a railroad to Somerset. Quite a large number of farmers attended, and speeches were made. This meeting was followed by a similar one at Johnstown on the 24th inst., where the farmers again had the preponderance in numbers. They seem alive to the work. Large quantities of limestone lie in the vicinity of the railroad route, and the farmers are resolved to improve their lands by fertilizing. This is the great motive that induced them to turn out. At the Johnstown meeting speeches were made by more than a dozen of persons. Mr. Isaac Kaufman offered to subscribe $5,000 to $10,000 and said that he would build half the road, and that there should be no such word as fail. The Cambria Iron and Steel Company agreed to furnish all the rails and the rolling stock as soon as the road was graded. Several men made most liberal offers, and there is no doubt that the matter will be pushed through. There are large quantities of timber, iron ore, lime and stone coal along the route, and the road would most unquestionably pay a large per cent. on the stock invested. Books will be opened immediately, and the work will go on. The distance is only about thirty miles—perhaps a few miles more including the curves.—This road will connect with the Connellsville road, and hence with Baltimore.

I was very much pleased with your account of the pleasant editorial trip to New York, contained in your last paper. It seems strange, however, that such a steady, staid man as you are could have felt so *hufaluttin'* on that august occasion. Go in again. That dispute that has occupied so much of the paper of late is becoming *nauseating* to many readers, because it is giving undue prominence to *fraud* and *misrepresentation*. That epigram was good. Who wrote it?

The employees at the store of the Cambria Iron Company had a jolly pic nic on last Tuesday week. We got a card, but couldn't go on account of the shower in the afternoon; but we understand that the party had a jolly time of it down at Nineveh.

The 4th will be celebrated here in the usual manner—that is, a few pic nics, etc., etc.

Nature has been shedding copious tears here over our transgressions for the last few weeks. The ground is completely saturated. The very heavy rains which fell induced the writer to investigate Noah's flood. Mount Ararat is three and a quarter miles high. To cover its tops fifteen cubits would take eight hundred and ten millions solid miles of water, besides what is already on the earth, which is about four hundred and fifty millions. That is supposing the flood was general all over the earth. The conclusion arrived at was that if Noah could stand such a rain as that, we could stand the rain which fell last week.

The steel mill, we understand, will certainly go into operation in July, the conditions of the charter requiring this. It will be a grand success, we feel assured, and we rejoice to be able to say so. Yours, ROB ROY.

LAKE FISH.

540 half-barrels Lake Herring.
420 quarter-barrels Lake Herring.
240 half-barrels White Fish.

The finest fish in the market, for sale at LOWER RATES than at any time during the last eight years.

JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty Street,
[6-21.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [im.]

CORN BROOMS.

400 doz. Corn Brooms, made from choice material, for sale at lower rates than at any time during the last ten years.

JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty Street,
[6-21.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [im.]

Net Consumption.—We have on our Books of Record the name, age, residence, date, disease and prescription of every case treated by us during the last twenty years. In these books are contained the names of over *sixty thousand* persons, and more than *two hundred thousand* prescriptions. In this vast number of cases, every *kind* and *variety* of diseases have fallen under our observation, and every form of treatment has been fully tested.

In Consumption and "Lung Diseases," we have had ample opportunity to test not only every kind or treatment, but every kind of medicine.

We know that there are many cases of disease that so nearly resemble consumption, but which is not; that without a very careful diagnosis, serious mistakes might be made, which would lead to very prejudicial results in the treatment. It is the duty of every physician to ascertain as nearly as possible the precise nature of every malady before prescribing. "No more certain sign is offered in disease than is found in the urinary secretion," says Simon. And in this disease, we are especially favored with indications in the urine which enables us to determine not only the facts relative to the true nature thereof, but to measure tolerably correctly the extent of the same.

We have this detected and determined the *extent* of hundreds of cases of *Consumption*, many of which, being incipient only, have been cured by us in a very short time. And whilst we would not hold out inducements or promise a cure, in the "last stages" of this dreadful malady, we may just say, that we have cured many cases that so nearly resembled consumption, that it was impossible to determine the fact by any other means than by examination of the urinary secretion.

Among these we might mention Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, &c., &c.

These diseases of times much resemble Consumption in many particulars. They may come on with cough and expectoration of blood and mucus, pain in the breast and sides, heats and chills, followed by weakness, night sweats, &c. These symptoms are taken for Consumption, and the patient is informed that the case is a "hopeless one," when perhaps it was yet as curable as nine-tenths of our most common diseases, and when some prompt and efficacious remedy administered for the *real* disease would dispel it in a very short time.

We have cured many diseases of this kind, even after they had been abandoned as hopelessly consumpted by their relatives as well as their physician. Whilst there is life there is hope in such cases. DRS. OLDSHUE,
122 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!
AT
MAYER'S
N. Y. Dry Goods and Clothing Store!

The following new goods have just been opened:

Choice Styles Plain and Figured Grenadines,
Rare Styles Shawls and Sacks,
Rich Styles Sash, Neck, and Bow Ribbons,
Plain Styles gray mixed Silk Poplins,
Superb Styles Figured Curtains, &c., &c.,
Latest Styles Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats and Bonnets,
Alpacas, Mohairs, Poplins, Ginghams, Percales, Chintzes, Black Silks, Japanese Linens, Japanese Silks, Japanese Poplins.

LOW PRICES IN READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Boys' Suits ..... $ 4 and upwards.
Men's Chevoit Suits ..... $12 and upwards.
All kinds of Suits ..... $ 8 and upwards.
Men's Pantaloons ..... $ 2 and upwards.
Men's Vests ..... $ 1 to $5.

School Suits for boys of all ages.

L. & H. MAYER, Proprietors

ARE YOU INSURED.—If not, why delay? At a small cost you may escape the financial ruin of yourself and family. By some unforseen accident your home, store, shop, or warehouse, the result of a lifetime of hard labor, may be in a few hours, and you find yourself into a smoking heap of ruins. Secure then at once a good policy of insurance, sufficient to indemnify you to at least three-fourths any possible loss, and then all apprehension of a severe calamity will be alleviated, and the world will appear to your daily vision with many of its possibilities concealed from view, and you will have a feeling of satisfaction from the fulfilment of a sacred duty.—Call on KERR & CO., 136 Tenth Avenue, Altoona, and they will accommodate you.

Foreign Exchange and Shipping are also among the specialties of this reliable firm, and passage tickets to and from all points in the world can be obtained from them at regular rates.

RAIN-BOW HUES hanging from the shelves, displayed around the door, looking like the rogues, or fox colors the other ways. dry goods and dress goods at John J. Murphy's store. One can scarcely get in or get out for the great array of fine goods, chintzes, silks, white goods, and other goods. The dingy old Mansion House Corner is made brilliant by the great array of bright colors, forming a perfect rainbow, starr-spangled banners, and "meet me by moonlight" scenes. Such a sight has to be witnessed to be appreciated. Call at our John's, and do buy something. Don't go away empty, man! Taken web of muslin, or two webs of calico, and don't be chicken-hearted. John J. Murphy, Mansion House Corner, Johnstown, Pa.

JAMES J. MURPHY—never quitting, never quitting—still is sitting, still is sitting at his store-room door, watching boxes tumbling—watching bargains rumbling, and watching the clerks all handling the contents, and carrying them into his store—his large Star Clothing Store, No. 167 Clinton street, Johnstown, where he is made happy by a constant run of custom. Such is life—such is business—such is good luck—such are friends. Now, knows all men by these signs, that James J. Murphy sells cheap clothing and a genuine article. Therefore, be it known to all peoples, that they should purchase all their clothing for man and boy at his unrivalled made-up, ready-made clothing store aforesaid, and this shall be your voucher at settlement.

TALL WALKING.—I walked in the joyous morning, the morning of June and life, ere the birds had ceased to warble their songs of love and strife—I walked, among other places, into the popular flour, feed and grain depot of E. J. Mills, High street, and of course the barrel of flour I bought was just what Mills always sells—the very best in the market.

DANDRUFF may be effectually eradicated from the scalp by a few applications of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—*Estate of Dominick McBride, dec'd.* Whereas Letters of Administration on the estate of Dominick McBride, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and to request those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. A. KENNEDY,
Carrolltown, July 1, 1871.-6t. Adm'r.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the house of George Wenderoth, in the borough of Wilmore, in said county, on **Saturday**, the **29th** day of **July**, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, of which Jacob Barkey, late of Croyle twp., died, seized, viz: Beginning at a post; thence north 15 degrees, east 72 perches, to a post; thence by land of David Knepper, south 83 degrees, east 58 perches, to a post; thence by land of which this is a part, south 2 degrees, 15 perches, to a post; thence by same land, south 46½ degrees, west 69 perches to creek; thence by land of Frederick Mause, north 61 degrees, west 31 perches, to the place of beginning—containing **25 Acres** and **67 Perches.**

Terms—One-third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser. ELIZABETH A. BURKEY,
Administratrix of Jacob Burkey, dec'd.
Chest Twp., July 1, 1871.-3t.

EBENSBURG
FOUNDRY!

J. A. SHOEMAKER,
Manufacturer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
THRESHING MACHINES,
HORSE POWERS,
WIND MILLS;
PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS.
SHOVEL PLOWS,
CULTIVATORS;
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES
OF EVERY DESIGN AND PRICE;
Church, School and Dinner BELLS;
CAST IRON FENCING,
KETTLES, AND CAST HOLLOW WARE
of every description, &c., &c.
ALL WORK WARRANTED!!

☞ Special attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of Stoves, Farming Utensils, &c.
All orders promptly attended to. Old metal, grain, etc., taken in exchange for work.
Ebensburg, June 1, 1871.-3m.

JUST OPENED!
NEW
GOODS!

Cheap! Cheaper! Cheapest!

Geis & Foster,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

A FULL LINE OF
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,
MOURNING GOODS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS!
Embracing the Latest Novelties.

Black and Fancy Colored Dress Silks;
Plain, Striped and Fancy Japanese Silks;
Plain, Plaid and Striped Japanese Cloth;
Plain and Fancy Grenadines;
American Poplins, all colors; *extra bargains;*
Lawns, Chintzes and Percales;
Plain and Striped Chambrays.

A FULL LINE OF
WHITE GOODS;
STRIPED AND FIGURED P. K's,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
CASSIMERES, JEANS,
AND LINEN FOR BOYS' SUITS.
Also, a complete variety of
SHAWLS
As well as a fine assortment of
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
Hosiery, Gloves, corsets, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT GEIS & FOSTER'S,
113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown.

Have just opened this week an elegant and choice stock of
MILLINERY GOODS,
BONNETS, HATS,
FLOWERS AND RIBBONS,
Illusions and Laces,
BONNET AND HAT CRAPE,
OF ALL COLORS.
PIECES OF
CARPETS! CARPETS!

We have opened and now offer for sale a most elegant assortment of *Spring Carpets.*

Brussels Carpets,
Three Fly Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
*R

A Funeral, and its "Baked Meats."

I remember one morning when I was awakened before dawn by wild, unearthly shrieks, ringing through the forest and coming back again in plaintive echoes from the hills all about. Beyond description wild, these wails of violent grief followed each other with regular cadence, dying away in long, despairing sobs. With a marvellous regularity they recurred, never varying the simple refrain. My curiosity was aroused so far as to get me out of my blankets, and after a hurried bath in an icystream, I joined my mountaineer acquaintance, "Jerry," who was en route to the rancheria, "to see," as he expressed it, "them tarheads howl." It seems my friend "Buck," the Indian chief, had the night before lost his wife, "Sally the Old," and the shouts came from professional mourners, hired by her family to prepare the body and do the necessary amount of grief. Old widows or superannuated wives who had outlived other forms of usfulness, gladly enter the singular profession. They cut their hair short, and with each new death, plaster on a fresh cap of pitch and ashes, daub the face with spots of tar, and in general array themselves as funeral experts.

The rancheria was astir when we arrived. It was a mere group of half a dozen smoky hovels, built of pine bark propped upon cones or poles, arranged in a semicircle within the edge of the forest, fronting upon a brook and meadow. Jerry and I leaned our backs against a large tree and watched the group.

Buck's shanty was deserted, the body of his wife lying outside upon a blanket, being prepared by two of these funeral hags.—Buck himself was quietly stuffing his stomach with a breakfast of venison and acorns, which were handed him at intervals by several sympathising squaws.

Turning to Jerry with a countenance of stolid seriousness, he laconically remarked "My woman she die! Very bad. To-night, sundown (pointing to the sun) she burn up." Meanwhile the tarheads rolled Sally the Old over and over, all the while alternately howling the same dismal phrase. Indian relatives and friends, having a general air of animated rat-bags, arrived occasionally and sat down at a fire a little removed from the other Diggers, never once saluting them.

As we walked back to our camp I remarked on the stolid, cruel expression of Buck's face; but Jerry, to my surprise, bade me not judge too hastily. He went on to explain that Indians had just as deep and tender attachments, just as much good sense, and, to wind up with, "as much human into 'em as we edicated white folks."

His own squaw had instilled this into Jerry's naturally sentimental and credulous heart, so I refrained from expressing my convictions concerning Indians, which I own were formerly tinged with the most sanguinary Caucasian prejudice.

Jerry came for me by appointment just before sunset, and we walked leisurely over the meadow, under lengthening pine shadows, to the rancheria. No one was stirring. Buck, with the two vicarious mourners, sat in his lodge door, muttering low, half-audible groans. In the opening before the line of huts, a low pile of dry logs had been carefully laid, upon which, outstretched and wrapped in a red blanket, lay the dead form of Sally the Old, her face covered in careful folds. Upon her heart was a grass-woven water-bowl and her last pappoose basket.

Just as the sun sank to the horizon one tarhead stepped out in front of the funeral pile, lifted up both hands, and gazed steadily and silently into the sun. She might have been five minutes in this statuesque position, her face full of strange, half animal intensity of expression, her eyes glittering, the whole, hard figure glowing with a deep bronze reflection. Suddenly she sprang back with the old wild shriek, seized a brand from one of the camp fires, and lighted the funeral heap, when all the Indians came out and grouped themselves in little knots around it. The children of Sally the Old clung about an ancient mummy of a squaw, who squatted upon the ground and rocked to and fro, making a low cry as of an animal in pain. All the Indians looked serious; a group, whom Jerry said were relatives, seemed stupified with grief. Upon a few faces falling tears glistened in the light of the fire, which now shot red tongues high in the air, lighting up with weird distinctness every feature of the whole company. Flames slowly lapped over, consuming the blanket and caught the willow pappoose basket. When Buck saw this, the tears streamed from his eyes; he waved his hands eloquently, looking up to heaven, and uttered heart-broken sobs. The pappoose basket crackled for a moment, flashed into a blaze, and was gone. The two old women yelled their sharp death-cry, dancing, posturing, gesticulating toward the fire, and in slow, measured chorus all the Indians intoned in pathetic measure, "Himalaya! Himalaya!" looking first at the mound of fire, and then out upon the fading sunset.

It was indescribably strange; monarch pines standing in solemn ranks back far into the dusky heat of the forest, glowing and brightening with pulsating reflections of firelight; the ring of Indians, crouching or standing fixed like graven images, or swaying mechanically to and fro, each tattered scarlet and white rag of their utterly squalid garments, every expression of barbaric grief or dull, brutal stolidity brought strongly out by the red flaming fire.

Buck watched with wet eyes that slow consuming fire burn to ashes the wife of many years, the mother of his group of poor frightened children. Not a stoical savage, but a despairing husband, stood before us. I felt him to be human. The body at last sunk into a bed of flames, which shot up higher than ever with fountains of sparks, and sucked together, hiding the remains forever from view. At this Buck sprung to the front and threw himself at the fire, but the two old women seized each a hand and dragged him back to his children, where he fell in a fit of stupor.

As we walked home Jerry was quick to ask, "Didn't I tell you Injuns has feelings Inside of 'em?"

My sleep was light, and sunrise found me dressed, still listening, as under a kind of spell, to the mourners who, though evidently exhausted, at brief intervals uttered the cry. Alone, and filled with serious reflections, I strolled over to the rancheria, finding every one there up and about his morning duties.

The tar-heads, withdrawn some distance into the forest, sat leaning against a stump, chatting and grinning together, now and then screeching by turns.

I asked 'Revenue Stamp,' a good-natured middle aged Indian, where Buck was. He pointed to his hut, and replied, with an affable smile: 'He whiskey drunk.' 'And who,' I inquired, 'is that fat girl with him?' 'Last night he take her; new squaw,' was the answer. I could hardly believe, but it was the actual truth, and I went back to camp an enlightened but disillusioned man, I left that day and had never an opportunity to "free my mind" to Jerry. Since then I gradually avoided all discussion of the "Indian question." When interrogated, I dodge or protest ignorance; when pressed, I have been known to turn the subject; or, if driven to the wall, I usually confess my opinion that the Quakers will have to work a great reformation in the Indian before he is really fit to be exterminated.—*Atlantic Monthly*—*By Clarence King.*

JAMES F. MILLIKEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield counties.

Parties wishing to purchase, rent, lease, sell or exchange real estate will find it greatly to their interests to call on or address me.

☞ Correspondence in either English or German solicited.

REFERENCES—Wm. Mann, Esq., Messrs. Morgan, Bush & Co., Gen'l C. H. T. Collis, Philadelphia; Messrs. J. T. Way & Bro., W. M. Gormley, Esq., H. B. Swoope, Esq., Pittsburg; Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon; Hon. S. S. Blair, Hollidaysburg; Hon. B. F. Rose, Altoona; D. W. Woods, Esq., Lewistown; Cyrus Elder, Esq., Johnstown; Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., Bellefonte. [1-12-1y.]

REAL ESTATE AGENCY
—(OF)—
CEO. W. OATMAN & CO.
Office in Colonnade Row.

Several parties wish to secure Houses in Ebensburg at fair rents.

Houses and Lots are for rent on fair terms.

Give us a description and price of what you have for rent.

Let us know what kind of a House or House and Lot you wish to secure as a tenant.

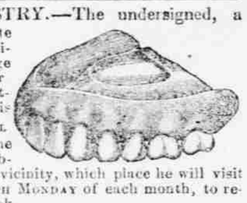
Have you *REAL or PERSONAL PROPERTY* you wish to sell, or do you wish to buy?

COME AND SEE US AT ONCE!

☞ Our terms are reasonable for all services relative to above matters. See "Real Estate Gazette."

GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.
Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1871.-tf.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.



Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,
Altoona, Pa.,
Operative and Mechanical DENTIST

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid. [April 21.-1y.]

E. H. PLANK, M. D., tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office on High street, opposite the new Congregational church, East Ward. Night calls can be made at the late residence of Dr. R. S. Bunn, West Ward. [may12.]

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and a general Banking business transacted

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

JOHN P. LINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - T. W. DICK,
Johnstown. Ebensburg.
KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY.....JAMES NULL.
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
—OF—
TIERNEY & NULL,
Colonade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.
☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-71.-tf.]

R. L. GEORGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in room recently occupied by Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., in Colonnade Row. All manner of legal business faithfully attended to, and the collection of claims, etc., made a specialty. [2-4.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER.....GEO. A. BERRY
SHOEMAKER & BERRY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
March 11, 1871. EBENSBURG, PA.

JOHN FENLON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Thos. Lloyd's new building, one door north of Colonade Row, Centre street.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.]

T. R. SCANLAN, *Attorney-at-Law,* Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business attended to promptly and carefully. Collections a specialty.

GEO. W. OATMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa. The collection of notes and bills, whether due or past due, will receive prompt attention.

1871. SPRING. 1871.
I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
—TO CASH PURCHASERS OF—
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE.
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES.
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to
Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,
all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS
now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.
FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! *TO CASH CUSTOMERS!*
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully inforns the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,* of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops. Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shoe Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,
such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash.* A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

$325 A MONTH Horse and Carriage furnished. Expenses paid. H. Shaw, Alfred, Me.

Parlor Pastime.

MAGICAL TRANSMUTATIONS.—Infuse a few shavings of logwood in common water, and when the liquor is sufficiently red, pour it into a bottle. Then take three drinking glasses, and rinse one of them with strong vinegar; throw into the second a small quantity of pounded alum, which will not be observed if the glass has been washed, and leave the third without any preparation. If the red liquor in the bottle be poured into the first glass, it will appear of a straw color; if into the second, it will pass gradually from bluish gray to black, when stirred with a key or any piece of iron, which has been previously dipped in strong vinegar. In the third glass, the red liquor will assume a violet tint.

BEAUTIFUL ORNAMENT FOR A ROOM.—Dissolve in seven different tumblers, containing warm water, half ounces of sulphates of iron, copper, zinc, soda, alumine, magnesia, and potass. Pour them all, when completely dissolved, into a large evaporating dish of Wedgwood's ware, and stir the whole with a glass rod; place the dish in a warm place, where it cannot be affected with dust, or where it may not be agitated. When due evaporation has taken place, the whole will begin to shoot out into crystals. These will be interspersed in small gronps and single crystals amongst each other. Their color and peculiar form of crystalization, will distinguish each crystal separately, and the whole together, remaining in the respective places where they were deposited, will display a very curious and pleasing appearance. Preserve it carefully from dust.

SYMPATHETIC INK.—The most curious of all kinds of sympathetic ink, is that from cobalt. It is a very singular phenomenon, that the character of figures traced out with this ink, may be made to disappear at pleasure; this property is peculiar to ink obtained from cobalt; for all the other kinds are at first invisible, until some substance has been applied to make them appear; but when once they have appeared they remain. To prepare this ink, take zaffre, and dissolve it in nitro-muriatic acid, till the acid extracts from it the metalic part of the cobalt which communicates to the zaffre its blue color; then dilute the solution, which is very acrid, with common water. If you write with this liquor on paper, the characters will be invisible; but when exposed to a sufficient degree of heat, they will become green.—When the paper has cooled they will disappear. Observe, if the paper be too much heated, they will not disappear at all. By this kind of ink the following amusing trick may be performed: Write on several leaves of paper, with common ink, a certain number of questions, and between each question write the answer with the above kind of ink. The same question must be written on several pieces of paper, but with different answers, that the artifice may be better concealed. Then provide a box to which you may give the name of Sybil's cave, containing in the lid a plate of iron made very hot, in order that the inside of it may be heated to a certain degree. Having selected some of the questions, take the bits of paper containing them, and tell the company you are going to send them to the Sybil, or oracle, to obtain an answer; introduce them into the heated box, and when they have remained in it some minutes take them out, and show the answers which have been written.—Take care, soon to lay aside the bits of paper; for if they remain long in the hands of those to whom the trick is exhibited, they would see the answers gradually disappear, as the paper became cold.

AN OLD COUPLE.—The Bremer County, Iowa, Republican says that in the northeast corner of Bremer county there live a couple whose aggregate ages amount to 204 years and 10 months. They are husband and wife, and were married in 1798, and are Scotch Irish decendants, and speak the German language fluently. The husband was a soldier under Napoleon I, and was wounded at the battle of Navarro, Spain, three inches of the bone of his left leg being taken entirely out by a cannon shot, whereby his leg became shortened, so that he can only walk handsomely on a hill side.

Andrew Moses,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
CLINTON STREET
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

JUST LOOK AT THIS!!
Important to Real Estate Owners.

HAVING entered into partnership, the subscribers are now prepared to do all kind of work in their line, such as boring for WATER, OIL, COAL, ORE, and other MINERALS, making and setting NEW PUMPS and repairing old ones. We are also ready at all times to bore and lay PIPES and manufacture and put in position the celebrated EXCELSIOR PUMP, the cheapest, most durable and satisfactory Pump for Wells and Cisterns now in use. This Pump will work in a Well thirty feet deep. We will at all times keep a supply of these Pumps on hand and can set them up or furnish them on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed in quality and price of work, and water insured on any farm or lot of ground. Orders solicited and promptly attended to when length of Pump or kind of work desired is made known to us. For further information call on or address
SWANEY & FEIGHNER,
Feb. 25.-6m. Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa

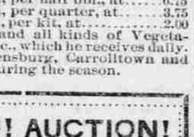
JOHN MALIPHANT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Fresh Fish, Oysters, Vegetables, Fruits, &c.
No. 93 Market Street,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Western Fish, at.....8c. to 10c. per lb.
Fresh Shad, at.....10c. per lb, or 28c. apiece, or four for $1.00.
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per bbl, at.....$14.00
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per half bbl, at.....7.75
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per quarter, at.....4.75
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per kit, at.....2.00

He also keeps on hand all kinds of Vegetables, Fresh Butter, etc., which he receives daily.
☞ Will visit Ebensburg, Carrolltown and Loretto each week during the season.
May 27, 1871.-tf.

AUCTION! AUCTION!
HAVING been commissioned by Governor Geary to act as *AUCTIONEER* in and for the Borough of Ebensburg, I am now prepared to receive and sell at Public Auction all kinds of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c., and also attend to the duties of Auctioneer at all sales of Lands, Tenements, Live Stock, Household Furniture, &c., &c., within the limits of said Borough. *Terms moderate.* Inquire at No. 100 High Street. *M. L. OATMAN,*
Ebensburg, April 22, 1871.-tf.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—The "SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH"



will be prepared to give Lessons on the PIANO MELODEON or CABINET ORGAN at any time after Easter.
☞ For terms apply to the Superioress, Sister M. HOICTESSE, or to Rev. R. C. CHRISTY, Charges moderate.
Ebensburg, April 1, 1871.-tf.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT CATAWBA
GRAPE PILLS.
Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, &c. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superceding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the FINEST INGREDIENTS. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. The CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. Price Fifty Cents per Box.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
Highly Concentrated Compound
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Running at the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its blood-purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the skin, and Beautifying the Complexion. Price, $1.50 per bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
Concentrated Fluid Extract BUCHU.
The Great Diuretic.

has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of the Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five, or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures All Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation and Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superceding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, and Syphilitic affections—in those diseases used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

In many affections peculiar to Ladies the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or habits of dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes and all ages attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms).

H. T. Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM
Imprudences, Dissipated Habits, &c.,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, perhaps after Marriage. Use *HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU* for all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in the Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price, One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a **Face Wash,** and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of Cutaneous Affection. It speedily eradicates Pimples, Spots, Scorbutic Dryness, Indurations of the Cutaneous Membrane, &c.; dispels Redness and Incipient Inflammation, Hives, Rash, Moth Patches, Dryness of Scalp or Skin, Frost Bites, and all purposes for which Salves or Ointments are used; restores the Skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action of the tissue of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principal claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a Toilet Appendage of the most superlative and congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites, safety and efficacy—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a Preserver and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of Syphilitic Nature, and as an Injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extract Buchu, Sarsaparilla, and Catawba Grape Pills, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidences of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 50,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

H. T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations
Delivered to any address. Secure from observation. ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF TWENTY YEARS. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence, to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggists and Chemist.
Only Depots: H. T. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. Helmbold's Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ *Beware of Counterfeits! Ask for Henry T. Helmbold's! Take no other!* [Feb13.-6m.]

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.
WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,
Made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.
☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR OF LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric,—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headache, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

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DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of undoubted value, which make it more than a rapidly restores exhausted strength, cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver and puts them to work, causes the food to digest, and makes pure blood, and begets a vivacity appreciated by both sound and sick. If you are afflicted in any way, we know if you try the life-giving tonic properties of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar, you will add your testimony to its great value in correcting any "ills that flesh is heir to." Prepared only by OLIVER CROOK & CO. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

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